THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THADDEUS STEVENS.

A Recent Conversation with the "Great Commoner"—How He Talked About His Congressional Career—The Pennsylvania School System His Greatest Pride.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Washington, as follows:—

About a fortnight before his severe illness, which compelled him to abandon, as one of the Managers of Impeachment, the prosecution of President Johnson, I spent an afternoon with Thaddeus Stevens. It was the day before the organization of the Court of Impeachment, and he was in unusual spirits at the prospect of the early success of a movement which he had inaugurated and pioneered. The prospect of success at that time was very flattering to the impeachers: it seemed that the trial, conviction, and removal of the President would prove a fitting climax to the career of his most earnest and bitter enemy; and during our conversation I ventured to suggest to him that he was almost ready to exclaim with Simeon, 'Lord, let thy servant depart in peace." He answered, without hesitation, that he had "no wish to go just yet."

"My friends tell me," he added, "that I am growing old and weak, and must look forward to an early end to my career. but," and he spoke in a matter-of-fact tone and manner, "I have no intention of dying just yet."

The spirit proved stronger than the flesh on that occasion, though his illness compelled him to relinquish an active part in a cause in which he was undoubtedly enlisted heart and soul; but he gradually sank from that time forward until his death on August 11. But though the flesh grew weak, even unto death, the spirit does not appear to have faded in the least. If it were possible for him to describe his own death-bed he would doubtless say that "he died hurrahing."

"I am going to die like Nicanor," he said to me on the occasion I have alluded to, "in harness. I mean to die hurrahing."

He attached a peculiar meaning to this last phrase, which was a favorite one with him, and I have heard of his using it on two or three occasions. One of these is noteworthy. A citizen of Knoxville, Tenn., had visited him, and had conveyed to him a message of respect and good wishes from Governor Brownlow, who, by the way, is an admirable prototype of Mr. Stevens, possessing the same earnest, bitter, and indomitable spirit, alike in hate and in generosity, and not unlike in (ugliness of) person. When his visitor was about taking his leave, Mr. Stevens said to him:—

"Give Governor Brownlow my respects; tell him I hope he will be restored to health, and live a long time, and that I say when he dies to die hurrahing."

I first met Mr. Stevens in the room of the Impeachment Committee, just across the lobby from the Speaker's desk in the House of Representatives. When I went in the room the Committee was not, of course, in session. Only Mr. Stevens, General John A. Logan, and General Benjamin F. Butler were present. Mr. Stevens was at one end of the long committee table, munching a soda-cracker. Logan and Butler were at the other end, digging with huge penknives into a large cheese, and eating cheese and crackers with evident relish. Occasionally they would address a word or two to Mr. Stevens on the all-absorbing question of impeachment, but at that moment—the lunching hour—their chief attention was devoted to the edibles. At the moment, Mr. Stevens was waiting for his servants to come to carry him to the carriage which usually conveyed him to his house, and, not being able to talk to him freely, and fully there, I made an engagement with him for an hour or two of the afternoon. While I was still in the Committee-room talking to him and his associates—the servants, two young and stalwart white men, came for Mr. Stevens. They took him up as he sat—chair and all—and conveyed him through the lobby to the Southern entrance of the Capitol, where the carriage awaited him. The incident served to remind General Logan of an anecdote of Mr. Stevens which illustrated at once the humor and the indomitable spirit of the man. General Logan stated that on one occasion while he was being thus carried by his servants who are both young men hardly in the prime of life, Mr. Stevens turned to them and said drily, but hesitatingly, showing by his feeble manner and tone his exhausted condition:—

"Boys, I wonder how I'll get to the House when you two die."

He seemed to think he was never to die, but always to be a member of the House.

During the first part of the interview something was said by me relative to Mr. Stevens' famous speech comparing Mr. Johnson to Charles I, and declaring the former's usurpations greater than those of the English King, and in any other country would have cost a king his head. He said that their cases were parallel in a great many particulars—in the contending parties, the personal actors, and the principles involved. Something of the same idea had occurred to my mind a day or two previous, while reading Goldwin Smith's "Three English Statesmen," then just published in this country, and which I had read in the cars *en route* to Washington. I interrupted him by remarking that I had come to look upon him as the John Pym of this impeachment, and read to him from a note book a passage from Smith's volume which seemed to me to apply as well to him as to Pym:—"He had stood," says Goldwin Smith, speaking of Pym, "among the foremost of those 'evil-tempered spirits' who protested that the liberties of Parliament were not the favors of the crown but the birthright of Englishmen, and who, for so doing, were imprisoned without law. He had resolved, as he said, that he would rather suffer for speaking the truth than the truth should suffer for want of his speaking." I would have gone on with further quotations, but Mr. Stevens interrupted me—

"That is unimportant; the parallel is not strong—not so strong as I would like to think it—for I greatly admire curt and crusty old John Pym; it is not as strong a parallel as Macaulay unconsciously drew twenty years ago. His arraignment of Charles I, in the first volume of his history, applies with hardly a change of word, except names, to Andrew Johnson. It is really a remarkable document. Give me that volume of Macaulay, and I will show you the passages."

I handed him a volume of Macaulay, and turning to some marked passages he read rapidly, interpolating his explanations.

Much of this Mr. Stevens quoted. At length he finished with this passage, not read, but quoted from memory, with the book closed, and pronounced in a very impressive manner:—

"When a country is in the situation that England then was, when the kingly office is regarded with love and veneration, but the person who fills that office is hated and distrusted, it should seem that the course to be taken is obvious. The dignity of the office should be preserved; the person should be discarded."

Naturally enough all this led to my asking him the chances for the success of impeachment. He answered very promptly:—

"Good, I think, now. We managed to get Butler's additional articles adopted to-day; and I think Mr. Johnson will be convicted on them. Before the adoption of those articles we hadn't a case at all—none at all, and an acquittal would surely follow if we prosecuted on the original articles only. Besides, there are some disagreements among the Managers. Bingham refused at first to serve with Butler, because of his language about Mrs. Surratt's execution and the hanging of an innocent woman. Then Boutwell was elected chief Manager, and Bingham objected, claiming that he was entitled to the first place in the Committee because he had received the highest number of votes in the House, although Colfax had distinctly stated that the vote would not decide the question of priority in the Committee. Then Boutwell resigned to keep peace in the Committee, and that disgusted me. But I hope we shall convict—I hope so."

Dropping politicians and the impeachment question (not as abruptly as I do here, however), we came to speak of the course of the newspapers towards him, and the vast amount of vituperation which had been poured on his head. He remarked that he did not fret at that; it was all he could expect, "for you know," he added, "that I have always been a plain speaker myself." This led to my asking something in regard to his early life and his history. As I used the word "history" he glanced at me quickly, and I thought rather suspiciously, and directly said, "You newspaper men are always wanting to get at a man's history. As I said to a young girl who came to see me some time ago to collect materials for a biography of me, I have no history. My life-long regret is that I have lived so long and so uselessly."

I ventured to suggest that his friends were not disposed to agree with him in the use of the word "uselessly" as applied to his Congressional achievements.

"I have achieved nothing in Congress. Until the war began I was a plodder without influence, and since it began I have been so radical that I had no control over anybody. Some of the papers call me the 'Leader of the House.' I only laugh at them. I lead them, yes; but they never follow me or do as I want them until public opinion has sided with me."

"No," he added, after a pause of a moment or two, "I'm not over proud of my Congressional career. I like my State service better. I think and feel, I hope without vanity, that the crowning utility of my life was the adoption of the Common School System of Pennsylvania."

He explained that in 1835 an attempt was made by the Democracy, for political purposes, to repeal the School law passed during the previous session of the Legislature, and they did succeed in repealing it in the Senate. They would have succeeded in the House but for a strong speech and "a good deal of filibustering," as Mr. Stevens remarked, on the part of himself and friends in the House, and Governor Wolf in the Executive mansion.

"That is the work," he said, resuming after his explanation, "that I take most pleasure in recalling."

I had heard the fact mentioned that Mr. Stevens had on one occasion given $100,000 to the poor of Lancaster county, and I asked him about the truth of it.

"Oh! it was not true," he said, "I have never been able to do any such thing. I have been a failure in everything. I have failed financially three times. The first was through going bail and security, and it broke up a very fine practice I had in Adams county. The second was through carelessness of a partner in some iron mills."

There was much more said of a nature not calculated to be of interest to the general public, and which it is not necessary to give here. All that he did and said confirmed me in the opinion I had long held of his positiveness and doggedness; and I came away not only impressed with the power of the man, but fully satisfied, as I had been before, of the sincerity of his convictions, and that idea was enough to make me admire and respect even if I did not fully agree with him.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Late Thaddeus Stevens at Washington and Lancaster.

The Washington *Star* of last evening has the following account of the arrangements for the funeral of Thaddeus Stevens:—

"During the morning a number of his immediate friends assembled in his parlors to accompany the remains to the rotunda of the Capitol, and about five minutes to 12 Company A, Butler Zouaves (colored), arrived at the residence. Precisely at noon, Mr. Williams, the undertaker, closed the coffin, and the pall-bearers, eight in number, four white and four colored, took up the corpse, and, preceded by Mr. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, General Ekin, Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, and Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, left the house. The Zouaves took position on either side of the corpse as a guard of honor; and then a number of friends—among them Rev. Mr. Emery—brought up the rear. The procession walked slowly along B street to New Jersey avenue, and thence to the east portico of the Capitol, where a large number of persons had gathered. A detail of sixteen of the Capitol Police had previously opened a passage-way and stood uncovered while the corpse was carried in and placed on the catafalque. The military immediately stacked arms and a guard of honor was set over the remains, and those desirous of viewing the face of the great commoner passed by the corpse, stooping a moment to gaze on the features. Immediately after the corpse had been set on the catafalque a magnificent wreath was placed on the coffin by Mr. W. P. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden. Among the first to look upon the corpse were Senator Patterson, Senator Sumner, many of the employees of the Capitol, and some of our oldest citizens, the larger proportion being colored. The coffin is of rosewood, covered with fine black cloth, and lined with white satin. Upon the lid is a large silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—'Thaddeus Stevens. Born April 4th, 1792. Died August 11th, 1868, at midnight.' The plate is in the form of a shield, handsomely chased, and around it a row of silver tacks. Upon each side are three very heavy silver handles, the hinge portion being the national coat of arms, and an eagle emblazoned on the handle. The coffin is heavily trimmed with silver, and upon the lid rests a beautiful chain of white roses and immortelles, linked together with white ribbon, placed there by Sister Loretta, of Providence Hospital. The features of the deceased have changed but very little, and he looks quite natural though much emaciated by his long illness. The mouth and eyes are closed but the eyes are somewhat sunken, and the right temple is a little dark. He is dressed in a suit of black with black necktie."

—The Lancaster *Express* of last evening says:—"The funeral of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been appointed for next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All the arrangements are not yet completed, but it is understood that the corpse would be carried from the residence of the deceased to the rotunda of the capitol at 2 o'clock to-day, by the citizens of Lancaster now resident in Washington. A military guard will be stationed around the bier, and the body will lie in state until Friday, when it will be conveyed by a special train, furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through Baltimore via York and Harrisburg to Lancaster. Among the pall-bearers will be Messrs. Secretary Seward, Attorney-General Evarts, ex-Secretary Stanton, Senators Sumner and McDonald, Mayor Bowen, of Washington; Surgeon General Barnes, and General Rawlings, Chief of General Grant's staff. The train will be composed of three cars, one of which will be devoted to the exclusive use of the family and immediate mourners of the deceased, while the remaining two will be occupied by political and personal friends. The train will arrive at Lancaster Saturday evening, and the body will lie in state until Monday at 2 o'clock, when the final ceremonies of the funeral will take place. A delegation of colored Zouaves and a delegation of colored citizens of Washington will accompany the remains to Lancaster."

—The Swiss export glacier ice.

—Espartero is a gay youth of 76.

—Lots of fleas in New York.

—Brougham has already made $1700 out of the piece of trash called "The Lottery of Life."

—Louisvillians call each other by their middle names. It sounds *distingué*, you know.

—Chief Justice Chase and his daughter were extensively dined and wined in New York.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* comes down upon Sir Morton Peto like a thousand o' brick.

THE JEWS.

Important Correspondence—What is Thought of General Grant.

The Chicago *Tribune* of August 12 gives the following correspondence, which will explain itself:—

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, Ill., August 6, 1868.—Hon. Henry Greenebaum.—Dear Sir:—A number of Republican voters of your religious persuasion have intimated to our Committee of Arrangements a desire to give the public an opportunity to hear your views on the relations of the Israelites to General Grant and the Republican party. In compliance with the request of the Committee, I have the honor to invite you to speak upon the subject, at a Republican meeting, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, in Court House Square, in this city. Soliciting your kind compliance with this request, I am yours truly, J. C. DORE, President of Grant Club.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1868.—Hon. John C. Dore, President Grant Club:—Dear sir: In acknowledging receipt of your communication inviting me to address a Republican mass meeting on the 12th inst., in reference to the relation of the Israelites to General Grant and the Republican party, permit me to say that while I am happy of the opportunity thus afforded me to place my co-religionists properly before the people, I prefer to do so in a letter, because I have not made any political speeches for some time, and have neither time nor inclination to enter into the arena.

Our Jewish fellow-citizens are brought conspicuously forward in this Presidential campaign, owing to a military order issued at one time by General Grant, known as order No. 11. This order was issued against "Jews as a class," and in this way repeated a wrong frequently committed against my race by the non-Jewish world.

General Grant committed a fundamental error in the remedy he selected for the purpose of dealing with some offenders against his military regulations, who were supposed to be of the Jewish faith. There does exist a most unjust prejudice towards Jews as a class, against which I solemnly protest. General Grant may or may not have shared this prejudice.

The true Israelite has no prejudice against any race. His faith in One God, having been strengthened by a history of forty centuries, leads him to regard all men as brothers, and his highest happiness is to be engaged in the interests of God and humanity. There is a meaning in these words, and very many Israelites in this city feel this, and in politics are Republicans. The issues of the war are fully appreciated by them, and it will be useless to expect assistance from them in impeding the progress of history.

The whole tendency of strictly Jewish efforts is to progress and liberalism, and we cannot lend our aid to inflict on others wrongs which we have suffered ourselves, and hence know them to be wrongs.

Had the nomination of a Presidential candidate been left to Republican Jews, General Grant would certainly not have been their choice. But, now that General Grant is the nominee of the party, it is paying a poor compliment to Jewish intellect and Jewish patriotism to suppose that we can sink all beneath the weight of personal vindictive revenge or even of holy indignation. General Grant knows by this time that Jews must not be judged "as a class," not any more so than Christians; that among Jews there are good men and bad men, as there are good men and bad men among Christians.

Furthermore, I believe that the order referred to was issued in the midst of complicated military responsibilities, its sweeping effect not having been fully considered, and that General Grant regrets that the order was ever issued.

Indeed, I know that a letter from General Grant, expressing these sentiments, has for some time been in the hands of a prominent co-religionist at Washington city, and that General Grant objects to the publication thereof at this time, only on the ground that it might be construed as a bid for votes on his part.

Very respectfully, HENRY GREENEBAUM.

MIKE M'COOL.

Scenes and Incidents at his Marriage.

In addition to what we have already published in relation to the marriage of Mike McCoole, the following particulars from the Missouri *Democrat*, are interesting:—

Mike behaved like a man. He was dressed in black broadcloth coat and pants, and black velvet vest, a stand-up linen collar, and black silk necktie. Before the ceremony was concluded he slipped on a pair of lavender colored kid gloves, and smiled with a great deal of satisfaction. During the latter part of the ceremony he whispered words of love to his lady, and scarce was it concluded when he sent his thumb and forefinger on a diving expedition into his vest pocket, and drew forth a handsome fee. Two small boys held up lofty candles that shed their flickering rays over the gay party; close to the railing stood Mike, and on his left his lady, and near at hand the bridesmaids and groomsmen. In the book the priest wrote the following:—August 9, 1868, Michael, son of Alexander McCoole and Annie Quinn, and Mollie, daughter of Daniel and Catharine Norton, and also the names of Joseph J. Dugd and Anne Roogan, and the name of A. Mulholland, the officiating priest. The bridesmaids were neatly and tastefully, though not expensively dressed, one of them in white alpaca, and the other two in white tarletan. The ceremony over, one of the priests shouted, "It's all over—you can retire," but not a man, woman, or child budged. As long as the manly form of Mike could be discerned at the altar, so long the crowd refused to go. At last round the altar, and out the side door, Mike went, and tarrying in the ante-rooms, soon departed for rooms at the Southern Hotel.

Late in the evening when the crowd had retired from the house of the bride, the happy pair held a reception, when Miss Nellie Forham and Miss Mollie Breen, Mrs. Norton, and hosts of friends, assembled to congratulate the new couple on their new way in life.

The bridal chamber, a perfect love of a room—cozy, comfortable, and just the thing. Furnished elegantly with a Brussels carpet and rosewood set, a marble-topped washstand, and four glorious old decanters brimful of generous port—stout old brandy—good old Irish whisky. None of your long, lank, lean decanters were they, but fat old fellows, and happy were we to drink the bride and groom's health in their sacred presence. A small stand appeared near the window, on which was a copy of Rollin's Ancient History—and over the stand, more sacred than all, a fine portrait of Mike McCoole, his autograph beneath in a large, bold hand. Spotless linen covered the virgin bed, tucked away in the corner so cozily. On the wall hung several drawings and paintings, the handiwork of the bride, displaying both taste and skill. A choice wedding-cake also sat on a stand here. From the church we proceeded at once to the home, where a gang of elderly ladies—many with babes—and naughty boys who hankered for beer, were assembled. We told them "Peace be quiet," but they heeded not, and by and by some one from an upper window of an adjoining house, where two or three were gathered together, dashed out a pail of water, which no doubt cleansed some of the recipients. The bridesmaids were all school girls of Miss Norton. Of Mike's fighting, the bride said: "If there's honor to gain, then fight—if there is money, then decline." So it seems she has the Irish pluck. Her mother said: "Suppose he'd get killed?" "I don't care," says she. "I'll have him if he's killed in two hours, for he is my man, and I love him."

—The Belgians have prohibited the manufacture of nitro-glycerine—why not add gunpowder, arsenic, Paris green, or any other useful but dangerous article?

—Browning is said to be getting too stout for a poet. It is a case of brown stout.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Remains of Thaddeus Stevens—The Tennessee Republican State Convention.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Honors to the Remains of Thaddeus Stevens—A Serious Fight at a Military Picnic.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The remains of Thaddeus Stevens had a very large escort in passing through this city this morning. The members of the Republican State Central and Executive Committees turned out—and the Republicans generally. Also many colored people paid their respects. Flags were at half-mast, etc.

On Wednesday at a picnic near Catonsville, of a company of the 9th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, a fight occurred, and during the melee John Rose and Thomas Sullivan, both members, were stabbed, it is supposed fatally, by Thomas Hibbitt, also a member, who was committed to jail.

The humbug Sergeant Bates appeared at the Democratic headquarters last night with his flag, and made a speech. He is *en route* for Maine.

Archbishop Spalding has returned in improved health. Dr. J. Perkins Fleming, a well-known physician, died here yesterday.

The withdrawal of a large number of influential conservatives from the Democrats, and their going for Grant and Colfax has caused considerable fluttering among the Democrats here. This movement looks very formidable.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Nominations by the Republican State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 14.—The Tennessee Republican State Convention reassembled yesterday morning. The discussion as to the propriety of nominating candidates for Congressmen at large was resumed, and it was determined by a decisive majority to nominate. The choice of the Convention fell upon General John B. Rodgers, of Middle Tennessee, and Hon. T. A. Hamilton, of Memphis.

The last gentleman is under an indictment for perjury. Mr. Fourney, of Memphis, raised this matter in the Convention as an objection to Mr. Hamilton. In reply, Colonel John B. Brownlow made a very eloquent and effective speech, vindicating Mr. Hamilton's record, and showing him to be one of the soundest and truest men in the State. Mr. Hamilton is the member of the present Legislature from the First District, and has earnestly and ably opposed the Ku Klux conspiracy to get possession of the State by breaking down the Franchise law, and he eminently deserved the endorsement he received to-day.

This concluded the formal work of the Convention.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* prevailed.

The President, Horace Maynard, on leaving the Chair, made a long and interesting speech.

Generally speaking, the Convention was harmonious, and its proceedings will have a good effect throughout the State.

The opposition to Daniel Morrell in the Columbia District is dwindling away, and this noble pioneer of Tennessee Republicanism is certain of re-election.

FROM INDIANA.

Sentence of an Express Robber.

BROWNSTOWN, Ind., Aug. 14.—Colleran and Hammond, charged with overpowering the messenger and robbing the Adams Express Company, in September, 1867, near Seymour, were on trial yesterday. The former entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years and fined $500. Hammond's case was continued. The notorious Jason Brown, a criminal lawyer, defended the prisoners. Although the vigilance committee had resolved to leave the matter with the Courts, the action of that body seems to have rendered it necessary to again take the law into their own hands.

Divorce of an Indiana Detective.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 14.—That most degraded detective, Seymour Basmore, lately from Nashville, where he was initiated into the Sock degree of the Ku-klux Klan, was to day divorced by the Court of Jackson county from his wife, that lady being the complainant in the case. Jason Brown was his counsel.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 14—A. M.—Consols 93⅝ for money, and 94 for account. Illinois Central, 92; Erie, 36; Atlantic and Great Western, 39.

FRANKFORT, August 14—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—A. M.—Cotton opens firm, but unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Total sales of the week 89,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock in port and on shipboard, 577,000 bales, whereof 240,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet and quotations unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The increase of bullion in the Bank of France is 34,000,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 14—P. M.—Five-Twenties, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 92¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—P. M.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is firmer at better prices. The stock of Cotton afloat en route to this port is 716,000, of which 7000 are American. Breadstuffs are heavy, and unchanged. Lard quiet, and declined to 66s. Common Rosin declined to 5s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

ANTWERP, August 14—P. M.—Petroleum, 52f.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The opposition steamer Oregonian has arrived from Panama. The barque Torrent was wrecked July 17, in English bay, Cook's inlet. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew arrived safely at Kediok.

Cleared—Ship Gold Hunter, for Liverpool, taking out 40,000 sacks of wheat; and ship Oliver Madeline for Cape Town, with a cargo of flour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Flour $5·50@6·50; Wheat, $1·78@1·80. Legal tenders, 69½.

TENNESSEE.

Political Troubles Anticipated—Rebel Hatred of the Federal Government.

The New York *Times'* correspondent writes from Memphis, August 3, as follows:—

The indications are that we are to have trouble in Tennessee and throughout the South at the Presidential election this fall. The central thought that inspired the great Rebellion was the desire to control the blacks without the danger of hindrance or interference. The result of the conflict with the Federal Government was so disastrous that for a time all hope of greatness by the absolute control of black labor was abandoned; but the mildness shown in the treatment of Rebels and traitors, the sympathy expressed for them by the anti-war faction of the Northern Democracy, the influence of Brooks and others in Congress, and the course of President Johnson, has given new hope, and the dominant faction of the Southern conservatives is to-day sanguine that they will attain the objects of the great Rebellion without another conflict with the General Government. Their organs openly avow this, and at no time since the war has the tone of ex Rebels been so bitter and confident as at present. This will be universally admitted by all Union men in the South. There was a time when the ex-Rebels were so cowed and quiet, so satisfied with having escaped confiscation and the halter, so disposed to be law-abiding and orderly, that many members of our State Legislature were disposed to remove all political disabilities from them, but such is not the case now. There are of course many, perhaps a majority of the ex-rebels, who are quiet, law-abiding citizens, but the dominant faction is inspired by a worse spirit, and it not only is not opposed by the moderates, but very frequently has their secret sympathy. The dominant faction is bitter in its hatred of the Federal Government and its hatred of Northern people. It is determined to get the control of the political affairs of the South and to bring the negro under some control not very unlike slavery of the olden time. From this alone it anticipates Southern prosperity. This is the key to all the movements of Southern Conservatives. This is the corner-stone of all their Democracy. They are sanguine—just as sanguine as they were at the outbreak of the great Rebellion. Blair, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, assures them that the Democratic party of the North is with them in pressing the rubbing out of all free State Government in the South, and the rescinding of all enactments that guarantee either personal or political rights to blacks, and thus, backed by the Democracy of the nation, they regard it as easy to get the political control of the South, to drive out most outspoken Republicans, and gradually, by terrorizing and State laws, virtually restore slavery. Let no man in the North be too certain that these mad dreams may not be realized. Let no man be too sure that slavery may not be so far restored as to bring on wide spread anarchy and another bloody civil war. It may be a war of races that it will cost the nation many million dollars and many valuable lives to suppress. In Mississippi they have made a long stride in that direction. There many blacks are now afraid to leave the plantations of their employers, lest they should be murdered, as many others have been.

There is an active, wide-spread, but not numerically strong secret organizations in all the Southern States. Where it started is unknown; but it made itself manifest first, at about the same time, in Mississippi, and in Maury and Giles counties of this State. This was about six months ago. Either members of this secret order, or persons who adopt its disguises and practices, are now found in many places prowling about at night, masked and armed with deadly weapons. These gangs are popularly designated as Ku-klux, but whether this is the real name of the organization is unknown. Its members seems to be the most reckless men who served in the Rebel army, and who believe that the South can only be made to prosper by the driving out of all white radicals, and getting the negroes under some form of control by white men. To carry out the designs of the Southern leaders, the Ku-Klux have in portions of this State, in Mississippi, and in Texas made a perfect reign of terror. They have taken men from their beds, and either whipped them cruelly for being radicals, or have murdered them in cold blood. If the perpetrators of such atrocities were not in all cases Ku-Klux, they were at least persons who had all the hate of Ku-Klux's to radicals. The Ku-Klux go in gangs, masked and armed, and this enables them, in most cases, to escape all recognition and legal prosecution.

A Protest from an Ex-Rebel Soldier.

The Memphis *Post* publishes the following letter;

"LA GRANGE, Tenn., August 1, 1868.—Editors Post:—I am not a newspaper correspondent, and have no acquaintance with you, but believing the truth should be told though it shame the devil, I give you a little idea of the way our friends (?) are trying to get us into another fuss; and having been through the last, I am content to keep quiet and be a good and peaceful citizen, even if I cannot vote.

"Last night—having been invited several times—I attended a meeting of the Seymour and Blair club. I had been appealed to that it was my duty to attend; that it was a matter of life and death with us, and to resist to the death the oppressor. I expected to be enlightened on various points, and hoped to see some enthusiasm; but, till they sent out to a neighboring house, there was not even a candle to enable us to tell how many dusky faces were near ours. A light came. Then the meeting was called to order, when it was found that the secretary had no paper, etc., and the treasurer no money, and only one nigger present. I then saw through the trick. A few of the old hacks, who talked us young men into it before, are again trying to make a living by getting the negro and white element interested, so they will raise funds to keep them up a while.

"I wash my hands of the whole thing. I did what I thought right in the rebellion; but we were overpowered, and now I for one, intend to remain quiet and obey the laws, rather than be made a tool of and fight somebody else's battles. If it was only left to the soldiers, all would be quiet and the country prosper. EX-REBEL."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 14, 1868.

The supply of capital seeking investment continues as large as ever, and 4 to 6 per cent. are still the rule for call loans—the former figure on Government bonds. Business is held in abeyance. Various speculations, touching the probable course of the gold premium, continue to be indulged in, without evolving any satisfactory conclusion. The experts of specie continue upon a sufficiently large scale to awaken apprehensions as to the effect of any suddenly increased drain; while the weakened condition of the Treasury renders inoperative the check which has hitherto prevented a marked rise. That Department no longer controls the market; and as the banks have only a trifling accumulation, the sellers and buyers of gold are left to adjust rates as best they can. The present hope of a permanent check to the rise in the premium, lies in an early revival of the export trade in agricultural staples, which promises to be large, notwithstanding the evident disposition, in some quarters, to gloss over and depreciate the effects of the severe drouth that has occurred in the British Isles, cutting short the product of food staples.

Stocks were heavy to-day, and speculation unsettled. Government loans closed quiet at the following quotations:—Registered, 1881, 115¼a115½; coupon do., 115¼a115½; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 109¾a109½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1862, 114¼a114½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110¼a110½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112¼a112½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 109¼a109½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 109¼a109⅜; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 109¼a109⅜; Ten-forties, registered, 105½a106; Ten-forties, coupons, 109¼a109½.

Reading Railroad was dull, and closed at 45⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ½, and sold at 53⅝; Catawissa Railroad preferred advanced to 34¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced to 54; 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 70 for Norristown Railroad; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 55¾ for Minehill Railroad.

In Canal, Bank, and Passenger shares there was no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s. New..ls.	103½	100 sh Leh V R	54
$500 do. Old	100	25 do.....c.	54
$1000 Read 6s. '44 80	92	48 sh Penna R	53⅝
$150 N Pa 7 p c sc	89	6 do.....c.	53⅝
$50 do.	88⅜	100 do.	53⅝
$2000 Leh 6s.gold l	88½	105 do.	53⅝
$1000 Leh N 6s.' 84	82¼	49 do.....ls.	53⅝
1 sh N Penna	33	100 sh Read R	45·69
100 sh Leh Nav	21⅝		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 A. M.	147⅞	10·57 A. M.	147⅞
10·07 "	148	11·03 "	147⅞
10·19 "	147⅞	11·50 "	147⅞
10·45 "	147¾	12·20 P. M.	147¾
10·46 "	147⅞	12·25 "	147¾
10·48 "	147¾	12·30 "	147¾
10·54 "	147⅞		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅞@109½; 3 days, 109⅞@109½. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 20@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 13¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115¼@115½; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1868, 108¾@108⅞; 10-40s, 109¼@109½. Gold, 147⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 112@112½; do. 1865, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1868, 108¾@108⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109@109¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 147⅞@147⅞. Silver, 138½@140½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do. 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108⅞; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108⅞; 1868, 108¾@108⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅞@109¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118½; October, 1865, 118@118½. Gold, 147¾@147⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 14.—The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and only 500 barrels new taken by the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@$9·25 for extras; $9@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand is chiefly for prime lots of Wheat, which is in small supply. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $2·40@2·50, and 500 bushels white at $2·68. Rye commands $1·65 ⅌ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and held firmly. Sales of 500 bushels yellow, at $1·30, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·25. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels old Pennsylvania at 90 cents; new is offered at 80@85c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 ⅌ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8@9 ⅌ 64 lbs., Timothy may be quoted at $2·75@3; Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·50.

Whisky is in good demand with sales at $1·37½@1·40, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Cotton steady at 29@29½c. Flour quiet and firm. Prime Wheat firm: red sold at $2·70@2·77. Corn firm: white $1·15@1·20. Oats dull at 85@90 cents. Rye firm at $1·50. Provisions firm and unchanged.

—A New York paper mysteriously says that funerals are fashionable in that city.

—The burglars are having a nice time of it and plenty of work in New York.

—Civilization has reached Sitka in the shape of corner apple-stands.

—Tan-colored shoes are more popular than ever among the ladies.

—Mississippi when tickled with a pick laughs a gold mine.

—The Louisville *Journal* has seen some white blackberries.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............79|11 A. M..............80|2 P. M..............82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr H. N. Somers, English, Great Egg Harbor, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Fall River, R. H. Powell.
Schr Sallie Gardner, Stacy, St. George, Me., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Norwich, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Billow, Gross, Boston, Wolfe Creek Diamond Coal Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Thomas, Westerdyke, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Sportsman, Brown, 8 days from Matanzas, in ballast to captain.
Schr H. N. Somers, English, from Gt. Egg Harbor.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from City Point.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, from Marblehead.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, from Dorchester.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 13—6 A. M.—Barque Nereid, from Liverpool for Philadelphia passed in yesterday. Brig Mariposa, for Gibraltar, and schr Golden Dream, for St. John, N. B., both from Philadelphia, passed to sea yesterday. The brig Superb, has received orders for New York. Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Poole, at St. John, N. B., yesterday, from New York.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.
Schr Rescue Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.
Schrs Transit, Endicott, from Dighton; Reading RR. No 42, Rhodes, from Providence; Susan McDevitt, Phalon, from New London; Reading RR. No. 47, Read, from do.; and S. D. Pitts, Mills, from Greenport, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.
Schrs A. Richards, Arez, hence for Gardiner, and Richard Law, Law, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schrs Honest Abe, Conary, hence for Boston; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Boston for Philadelphia; and Mary Ella, Thomas, from St. John, N. B., for do., at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Schr Quaker City, 130 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1855, hailing from Brookhaven, having on board 200 tons coal, sunk at Newbury, and will be a total loss.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamship Helvetia, Cutting, from Liverpool.
Ship Constellation, Janssen, from Liverpool.
Ship Gardner Colby, Dunbar, from Newport, Eng.
Barque Queensland, Murray, from Rotterdam.
Barque Juan F. Pearson, Morse, from Buenos Ayres.
Barque Damon, Wilkins, from Buenos Ayres.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Southern Recuperation.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

With all their denunciation of carpet-baggers and Northerners generally, the Southern mouth-pieces are not so unobserving as not to perceive that these strangers are contributing very materially to the regeneration and recuperation of their well-nigh ruined section. The great mass of those who have proceeded South since the termination of the conflict have carried capital with them. It is their money which is now starting new mills and factories, rebuilding destroyed edifices, reopening, or opening for the first time, coal, iron, lead, and gold mines, and projecting many new enterprises and undertakings which will add to the material industry and wealth of the section, and hasten its recuperation. Had it not been for the capital conveyed thither, the recovered States could have raised no cotton or sugar crops during the past three years. They have not the wherewith to purchase seed, prepare the land and employ laborers. They understand this, and the Southern papers are just now filled with appeals to Northern people to come and settle among them. The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, directs attention to the plaster deposits of Smythe county, as one of the resources of the Old Dominion, which only requires capital to be made a source of vast wealth. It says:—

The main bed is situated on what is called the "Cove," on Cove Creek, a branch of the North Fork of Holston river, about twenty-five miles north of Wytheville, and fourteen miles east of Saltville, the present terminus of the branch of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The route from thence to the Cove is up the valley of the Holston, a most favorable line for a railroad—the grades would be about fifteen feet to the mile—descending with the export tonnage. The quality of this plaster is superior to any now known on this continent. Such as have had a fair opportunity of testing it with the Nova Scotia, fix their relative value at fifty to one hundred per cent. in favor of the Virginia—that is to say, one ton of the Virginia is equal to one and a half to two of the Nova Scotia. In quantity it is enormous—it underlies hundreds of acres in a compact body. A well, or shaft, ten feet in diameter, has been sunk at one point. Within four feet from the surface plaster was reached, and continued (with the exception of a few diminutive seams of clay) for the depth of five hundred and eighty-two feet, and operations suspended without reaching the bottom of the vein or deposit, so continuous was the plaster—no water came in—the plaster continuing of a uniform superior quality throughout. What an immense treasure is here presented for the agriculturist! What a powerful and effective agency to resuscitate the now impoverished South, enabling the farmer to make more available the entire surface of Southern soil.

Some of our Northern capitalists who are on the alert for remunerative undertakings, would do well to look into these plaster deposits.

Mr. Reed on Revolutions.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are obliged in all political contests to make a large allowance for human infirmity. And when a gentleman like Mr. William B. Reed of Philadelphia writes to the Maryland Democrats that their party is the party of coin payments, and that our party is the party of repudiation, we are bound to believe that Mr. Reed thinks so, and that in consequence of his absence from political life, he has never heard of an individual by the name of Pendleton. It is a little too warm for us to attempt to trace the intellectual processes by which Mr. Reed arrived at these extraordinary conclusions. It is fair to suppose that he read the doings of the late Democratic Convention, and that he is not ignorant of its unreserved declaration that "when the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they shall be paid in lawful money," i. e. in greenbacks—a doctrine which leaves the Five-twenties payable in notes worth about sixty per cent. of their face. We are not aware that the Republican party, as a party, in any manifesto promulgated by its authority, has ever solemnly indorsed any such doctrine as this; and yet Mr. Reed is mortally afraid that if Seymour isn't elected, all the Government securities will be good for nothing. Of all the Democrats who in the Convention voted for Pendleton, he seems never to have heard, albeit Pendleton is in favor of paying everything in paper, that is if he is in favor of paying anything at all. Moreover, in his hurried anxiety to make out a case which shall be pleasing to those theoretical Rebels, the Maryland Democrats, Mr. Reed lets out of the bag one of the most remarkable cats that ever cried "mew." It is "the disfranchised, persecuted white men of the South" who are to overthrow the public faith, unless "the negro is subordinated, not to slavery, but to the control of a superior race." And pray why not to slavery, Mr. Reed? What good is there in mincing words after this fine fashion? If you mean slavery, substantially, as your talk about "a superior race" shows why don't you say "slavery" plainly and without coughing? Moreover, it turns out that Mr. Reed is opposed to negro suffrage because he is afraid that the ex-Rebels will make a desperate attack upon the public credit, and that they will find in "the enfranchised negro a sure auxiliary." Now, it is notorious that nine-tenths of the ex-Rebels, whether reconstructed or not, are strongly in favor of the election of Horatio Seymour. Singular, isn't it? All these good folks mean (according to Mr. Reed's admission) to force repudiation, if they can, while "the enfranchised negro," receiving fiscal lessons from his late master, is to become Pendletonian in every fiber, and the "sure auxiliary" of the most gigantic scheme of swindling ever devised by the ingenuity of unscrupulous men. These are deductions from Democratic premises. These are Mr. Reed's conclusions, not ours. They are, to state them plainly:—

1. The ex-Rebels support Mr. Seymour.

2. The ex-Rebels will repudiate the national debt whenever they shall find it convenient.

3. Therefore, Mr. Seymour is presumptively in favor of repudiating the national debt. Q. E. D.

—It seems to us that a bondholder must be "bloated" out of all common sense, or the capacity for thinking at all, if he can be wheedled or terrified into supporting Seymour by any such prediction as this. Its natural tendency would be, we should think, to make him go for the other man.

In the second part of his letter Mr. Reed dilates upon the enormous iniquity of negro suffrage, which he considers to be the result of "the morbid sentimentalism of New England." We wonder for how many years respectable men like Mr. Reed will continue to talk after this fashion, without seeing or suspecting that all the "sentimentality" is upon their side, and all the hard, practical, naked common sense against them. "Why," argues Mr. Reed, "should negroes vote in South Carolina when they are not allowed to vote in Pennsylvania?" and he puts this query with an air of confidence which indicates that he considers it to be an end of controversy. He does not comprehend that this question is sufficiently answered by putting another, viz: "Why don't negroes vote in Pennsylvania?" This view of the case never dawns upon Mr. Reed's mind, although in general it is a very good mind indeed. He takes it for granted that because a certain class is swindled in Pennsylvania, it is therefore perfectly righteous to swindle it, for instance, in Louisiana! He wants injustice uniform and equal all over the country. Not satisfied with this absurdity, he intimates that Pennsylvania will be so indignant at finding that negroes vote in South Carolina, while she does not allow them to vote within her borders, that she will first have "convulsions," and then—secede! Why, pray, hasn't she seceded before? Negroes have been voting in a number of States for many years—in some of them ever since the Revolution. Pray, how has sensitive Pennsylvania managed to bear it?—to bear it, when she found "herself" (to use Mr. Reed's language) "a perpetual partner with the negro?" Still she went on voting, and sometimes some of her free and enlightened and fastidious Democrats so far overcame their feelings as to be able to vote three or four times at the same election. Occasionally even white voters are not the exclusive possessors of every virtue under Heaven.

Mr. Reed is an able and an honorable man; he, therefore, talks very plainly, and avows that if the Democrats carry the Government, one of their first acts will be to take away the right of suffrage, which has been formally and unreservedly bestowed upon the freedmen. We like plain talking, even when we think that a man talks absurdly; and Mr. Reed speaks plainly enough in all conscience. He would take away a privilege conferred by national law, and guaranteed by the national honor, from what he is pleased to call "an alien and offensive race." His frankness seems to us to be quite superior to his statesmanship. In the course of a not over long letter he has managed to predict a revolution in the South, a revolution in Pennsylvania, and a revolution in the Treasury. Two of these, according to his own showing, would be the result of Mr. Seymour's election, and only one of them—the Pennsylvania "convulsion"—is threatened by the election of General Grant. On the whole, we think that we prefer the "convulsion."

The Presidential Campaign.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Two points in the canvass are more important than all others—the history of the radical party and the nigger vote. For eight years the Republican party has been in power, and the final results, as seen by the people, are the derangement of all the machinery of government, an almost incredible corruption in office, and a weight in taxes that bears commerce and labor to the earth. Will the people longer have patience with a party that has such a history? This is the question of the hour. Is there any fear in our future that should move the people to trust this party again, even despite the fearful chance that it may continue the same destructive career that has already been so disastrous to the national prosperity? Can any other party inflict upon us evils worse than those we now suffer as the consequence of radical misrule? Reconstruction by a system of legislation that deliberately forges calamity for a whole people and prepares the social ruin of ten States to secure power to a coterie of politicians—this is the political crime that stamps the radical faction as utterly damnable before the people. Men inquire what the faction would stop at that would purchase such an end by such means, and they know that it will not stop at anything sacred in the law and will respect the rights of the people in the North as little as it has done in the South. Does the name of Grant furnish any guarantee for the future of the radicals? The people are not ready to believe it. Grant is politically only a promise and a possibility. Respectable men are not willing to doubt his honesty or his upright purpose; but these do not always qualify for success in such a strife as he must control to save the people from his party. He may prove capable; he may not, and it is a time when the people cannot trust their future to such a chance. Therefore the doom of radicalism seems to be burned into the popular brain, and on such reasoning as we have hinted the people appear to drift toward what they regard as the least of two evils, without faith in the Republicans and little hope in the Democrats. Men on either side count for little; it is the history of the radical party that condemns it. Democracy has a bad history, too, but its sins are trivial by comparison. If this faction ever desired to reconstruct society it was in the interest of the white man. The word taxation hardly occurs in its history, and it never aimed a blow at the Supreme Court or sough- to cripple the Government in the person of the Executive. It sympathized with the South in the war, and that can be forgiven by a people who are at last coming to look upon the Republicans as the South looked upon them when the war began. If, therefore, the history of the Democracy were darker than it is the history of radicalism would be infinitely beyond it in infamy. It is upon these broad views and judgments of parties that the people move. The common mind averages great results by processes of its own. Isolated facts are forgotten, this or that virtue or vice seems to pass away; but the balance of history is made up at the polls, and Kentucky indicates the tendency.

If the reaction of the public mind stimulated by the history of the radical party does not sweep the whole North the negro vote will be of the first importance in the struggle. It may save the South to the radicals, but it may give it to the Democrats, and, regarding the possibility of a fairly divided North, Sambo may finally hold the balance of power. Some facts indicate that the negroes may go very largely with the Democrats. Dull as we may consider the whole race, they have seen enough to be disgusted with radical friendship, and are certainly seeking political allies outside that party. Negroes from the beginning had determined upon their part of the alliance with the radicals, and thus formed expectations that the latter could not meet. Confiscation tells the story in a word. Northern restraint on the dominant party, even in its worst moments rendered it impossible for it to carry out the virtual compact; but the negroes will not understand that. They only cherish resentment at the men who promised, but did not perform. Confiscation, by giving the negroes a real as well as a political independence, might have made it possible that they could sustain a political opposition in the Southern States; but without a hold on the land this was not possible. Without the power, therefore, to make their political independence effective, with social facts, more cogent than radical orators, forcing upon them that their interests were identical with the interests of the people among whom they must live; with a heart-breaking disappointment in view of this and a bitter readiness to visit their resentment on those who had raised such high hopes only to betray them, the niggers inevitably go over to the other side. There is nothing strange in this. It would be strange if it were otherwise, for they achieve political revenge and act on the best view they can take of their own welfare.

The case of the Presidency, therefore, judged by the main facts seems to stand thus:—The history of the radical party is such that the people will not trust it again on any terms, and this conviction threatens to give the North to the Democrats. If, however, this fails, there is a possibility that Grant may be beaten by losing the whole South through the defection of the negroes, who will go over to the Democrats, partly led by the natural influences of association, and partly by resentment for the relinquishment by the radicals of that measure that was from the first regarded as necessary to sustain their political opposition to their former masters.

General Grant's Magnanimity.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The exposition of the false pretences of generosity put forth by General Grant's chief of staff towards "persons now in confinement under sentences of military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress in the States in which the reconstruction laws have ceased to be operative," has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the radical managers. For a whole week before the letter was delivered to the President, they had, through despatches to the press, heralded this letter of "John A. Rawlings, chief of staff," as an evidence of General Grant's willingness for the supremacy of the civil over military authority in matters affecting the lives or liberties of citizens. They thought to make of it a great card in the campaign. They had become painfully conscious that the people were tired of the government by the sword and bayonet, and were longing for a restoration of civil government. They had found already their military candidate was a dead weight upon their hands; that the people had turned from the sword to the fasces, from military despotism to a government of law. They had heard the enthusiastic response of the whole country to the noble efforts of General Hancock to restore the supremacy of civil authority within his military jurisdiction, and in humble imitation of this splendid example, they endeavored to hold up Grant in a similar light before the people, and to proclaim him an advocate of the restoration of civil authority in the States that have so long been ruled only by the sword.

The effort was made too late. The opportunity had passed. The government of the sword had been already superseded. There was no longer a shadow of right to arrest and try and imprison citizens by military commissions. General Hancock, in his military department, had long before completely done away with these abominable outrages upon civil right. The erection of civil governments, whatever their validity or however founded, had removed all pretence for a continuation of military control when General Grant's chief of staff, in his name, recommended this extraordinary magnanimity to the President of the United States, upon whom he had always heretofore urged the sternest adhesion to military punishments.

This reaching after second-handed popularity has missed its mark. There is nothing in all of General Grant's record to sustain it. His whole history, from the date of his commission as a Brigadier-General, is at variance with this latter-day clemency. He had during his career numerous opportunities to have manifested this forgiveness and love for the supremacy of the civil authorities, if he had entertained such sentiments even for a moment. But all the way we find him upholding the sword above the law, making the military always superior to the civil authority. His recommendation, as Secretary of War *ad interim*, in the case of Lusk, in September, 1867, in which he urged the execution of the prisoner, not because he deserved capital punishment, but simply because "it was the first trial for murder under a military commission under the reconstruction acts," is a signal instance of this disposition and desire to substitute military for civil government, even where the civil courts were in operation, and ready, willing, and able to take cognizance of criminal offenses.

It was only through the interposition of President Johnson that this victim of a military commission was remitted from the death penalty until a civil court could pass judgment upon him, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the land. This is only one of many similar instances in which the President, as the sworn defender of the Constitution, has had occasion to stay the acts of military despotism, and protect citizens from military outrage, until they could be remitted to the protection of the Constitution and the laws.

The radical organ here endeavors to hide its vexation at the exposition of Grant's inconsistency, by claiming that the action of the President in the case of Lusk is a recognition of the validity of the reconstruction acts of Congress. This conclusion is far-fetched and unwarrantable. Mr. Johnson has publicly, in his various messages to Congress, placed on record his protest against the validity of all these acts, and expressed in unequivocal terms his opinion of their unconstitutionality; but he has also declared his purpose—as they have been given the form of laws—to execute them until their unconstitutionality shall be adjudged by a competent judicial tribunal. This surely affords no shadow of pretext that their validity is in any manner recognized by Mr. Johnson, or those who entertain the same opinions he has promulgated in regard to this iniquitous legislation, as it has progressed step by step.

The inconsistency is confined exclusively to the radical organs and the radical candidate for the Presidency, who assume that it is an evidence of submission of military to civil authority for Grant to recommend the cessation of punishment by military commissions in States where they pretend to have re-established civil governments. It, by the aid of the deluded negroes and rapacious carpet-baggers, Congress has really set up civil governments in these States, then the recommendation of General Grant's chief of staff amounts really to nothing, for these victims of military despotism can find redress by application to the civil courts, and General Grant is remitted to his previous record and urgent recommendation of the infliction of the death penalty upon a citizen solely upon the ground that it was the first trial for murder under the Reconstruction laws of Congress.

The Question before the People.

From the N. Y. Times.

The all-important question presented to the people, North and South, is not whether a Republican or Democratic administration shall rule the country. The political conflict which agitates every section of this continent is not simply partisan, as in ordinary cases where the people are called upon to judge between an administration and the opposition—between the "ins" and the "outs." The welfare of the republic during a long series of years depends upon the result of the coming elections. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats, as such, can rely upon the prestige of a party name in such a conflict, any more than they could four years ago. Now, as then, more serious interests are at stake than those involved in the possession of the White House, or of the Capitol, or of party spoils.

The military successes which closed the war for the Union only furnished a basis for the restoration of peace. The absence of actual war is not peace. Lee's surrender was no argument proving the restored loyalty of his troops. It simply indicated their exhaustion, their inability to fight. Of course, the defeat of the Rebellion proved its folly—but it did not prove conversion. Indeed, we should have had little respect for the sincerity of convictions which could be altered by the mere fact of failure. Our adversaries were unwise in expecting, on the other hand, that we should show the same want of sincerity in the justice of our cause by contenting ourselves with an empty boast of military victory. Our watchword from the beginning had been not conquest, but peace. The war was not a duel—it settled the claim (so far as armed force could settle it) that the nation has a right to the sovereign allegiance of all its citizens. But a settlement thus made by a war might, by another outbreak of hostilities, be jeopardized, and perhaps annulled. Something more, then, was required. The laws, which during the war had been silent, must now speak again and ratify and secure the results gained on the battle field. But ordinary legislation might be repealed; hence the necessity of incorporating in a constitutional amendment the legal conditions of a more perfect union and permanent peace. It is true that a resort to arms having once been determined upon, it is easy to throw aside constitutional enactments. But, then, we all remembered that the war through which we had passed was made possible only through a misunderstanding as to the exact meaning of our Federal Constitution in regard to the claims entertained by the two great parties in that struggle. Was it not important that any such ambiguous construction should be henceforth prevented? As a rule, our people abide by the laws. At any rate, the least we could ask was a constitutional guarantee securing what had been gained at so great cost, and preventing future difficulties.

In a great measure the result has been achieved through the fourteenth amendment. But the people cannot shut their eyes to the fact that this has been accomplished in the very teeth of the former Secessionists, and that the means through which it has been accomplished are pronounced unconstitutional and invalid by the Democratic party. The feeling of insecurity, therefore, as to this most vital element in the restoration of peace, still remains. It has still to be decided by the popular vote, whether the war had any real significance, whether it accomplished anything of permanent value for the nation. Admit that the prominent secession leaders acquiesced in their defeat, still the people remember that they did not cordially participate in the work of restoration. They looked upon the allegiance to which they returned as being precisely that which they had repudiated. They entirely ignored all conditions which the results of the war imposed and made necessary. They looked upon the war itself as a simple test of physical forces in which they had failed. When it was over they deemed it a myth, and regarded its results as empty shadows.

And here is the great mistake which the Democrats are now making—namely, in adopting this Southern view. And they are building their hopes of success upon the idea that the people at large adopt a similar view. It is a mistaken confidence. The popular sentiment has not thus essentially altered; what it was in 1864 and 1866 it remains to-day—and what it demanded then, and now demands, is absolute security and permanent peace. Vituperation directed against either Mr. Seymour or General Grant effects nothing. It is impossible to create a diversion by directing attention on the one hand to the war record of extreme Democrats, or to the incidental abuses connected with the Congressional plan of reconstruction on the other. The popular thought, as we said at the first, goes down far below these surface eddies to the one great argument—to the grand idea of the conflict which cost us three billions of money and half a million of lives, and to the realization of that idea. Two years ago this idea might have been realized but for the Opposition. If this had been the case then to-day, instead of joining issues upon the old questions, the nation, having fairly passed its tremendous crisis, would be divided upon other matters relating to its industrial development.

As it is, the danger is not yet passed, the fever is not over. The Republicans, in view of the critical situation, have acted wisely in nominating General Grant. But the Democrats have insisted upon their old and favorite ideas that the war was essentially a failure; that the public debt is a national disgrace, and that any plan of restoration which insists upon securing the nation against future disturbance, is a ridiculous humbug.

Thus the Republican party stands upon an essentially just platform, and seeks to identify itself with the sentiment of the people; while, on the other hand, the Democratic party has learned nothing from former defeats, and insists upon its old ideas more than once repudiated by the people. It, moreover, appeals to the most ignorant and inveterate prejudices of the past, ignoring the progress made during the most important decade in American history. Making a vain pretense to conservatism, it seeks to disturb, to agitate, and to convulse the nation.

Is the Republic to be Mexicanized by the success of this disturbing element? That is the question for the people to decide. We are not loth to leave the question with them. They see on the one hand a settled plan of restoration already established in seven out of the ten lately Confederate States. They see the Legislatures of those States taking prompt steps to remove disabilities from the disfranchised whites. On that side they remark the disposition toward conciliation, harmony, and peace. From the other side they hear only defiant mutterings, threats of violence and of continued discord. Can we doubt what their decision will be?

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 8 15

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANAIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.
Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARTHA, FRANCIS, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON, guardian of MARTHA HACKER, FRANCIS HACKER, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minor children of ISAAC HACKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, August 27 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 707 SANSOM Street, in the City of Philadelphia. D. F. MURPHY,
8 12 wfm5t* Auditor.

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING?
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwsm

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
mw3 No 11 North SIXTH Street.

GEORGE FLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,
(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf
WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY.
MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 325 SOUTH STREET,
Has a large assortment of
MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 19

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen manufacturers. [7 10mwf 1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Asplinwall & Woosley's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 8

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide. Paull & Belting Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

DEATH OF PHILADELPHIANS.—Ellis S. Archer, of the firm of Archer, Pancoast & Co., died suddenly in New York on Wednesday, of heart disease. The deceased was the founder of the present firm in this city of Miskey, Merrill & Thackara, having commenced the manufacture of lard lamps in the vicinity of Second and Arch streets, about twenty-five years ago. Soon after establishing this business, he associated with him Richard F. Warner, and they commenced the manufacture of gas fixtures. The firm was subsequently enlarged by the addition of William F. Miskey and W. O. B. Merrill, and took the name of Archer, Warner, Miskey & Co. Mr. Archer retired from the firm in 1858, and commenced business in New York. The deceased was a man of generous impulses, and much respected by all who knew him.

James Appleton, Esq., of Philadelphia, an active member of many religious and benevolent societies, died in Brooklyn on the 11th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William Hagar. Mr. Appleton was a self-made man. Born in Yorkshire, England, on the 25th of February, 1797, he left his father's home at the early stage of thirteen for London, where he was engaged with a prominent banking firm until early manhood. His enterprising spirit then led him to seek his future in America. At that time communication with the West was very difficult. The plan for uniting Philadelphia with Pittsburg was being executed, and he undertook to make the tunnel through the Laurel Ridge of the Alleghenies. This he accomplished to the satisfaction of all. He afterwards successfully finished the road through the quicksand at the Gap, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster railroad, after the enterprise had been abandoned by others. Subsequently, he undertook and completed the Black Rock tunnel at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania; and several sections of the Croton Aqueduct, New York. His impaired health led him to spend the later years of his life in retirement.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.—The Supreme Council of Honor and Temperance reassembled yesterday, and during the day elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—M. W. T., Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, of Cincinnati; M. W. V. T., William M. Cluley, of Pittsburg; M. W. R., R. C. Bull, of Philadelphia; M. W. Treasurer, John Davis, of New York; M. W. Chaplain, Rev. Dr. George B. Jocelyn; M. W. Usher, Mr. Shaw, of Indiana; M. W. Guard, J. B. Blanchard, of Mass.

Last evening a complimentary greeting to the members of the Supreme Council was given by the Grand Temple of Pennsylvania at Concert Hall. The room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. A. Coleman, after which a number of sentiments appropriate to the occasion were proposed and responded to by the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, Mr. Lex, of Mass., Mr. Gable, and others. A number of sentimental and temperance songs were sung in excellent style. A bountiful supply of fruit, ice cream, etc., was furnished all present.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—

Alfred Hamilton, fifteen years of age, residing in Twenty-first street, above Locust, severely injured by falling from a building.

Florence Newton, forty-two years of age, residing on Peters street, Port Richmond, injured by a fall.

F. J. H. Tyson, forty-five years of age, residing at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, caught between the bumpers of two railroad cars at Phœnixville, and badly injured.

Albert Hale, seven years of age, living in Seventh street, below Market, ran over by a railroad car and injured in the leg, requiring amputation.

NOMINATED.—The Sixth Ward Democratic Convention met last evening and nominated Dennis Holland as a candidate for School Director in the place of T. E. Barry, deceased.

FIRE.—The alarm last evening, about seven o'clock, was caused by the slight burning of the roof of the dwellings, Nos. 916 and 918 Gilbert street.

FRENCH COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

The Fashion of Modern Society.

A gentleman who has lived in France a number of years, and is thoroughly familiar with French manners and customs, tells us that the following, from an English magazine, gives an exact account of the process of courtship, as it is regulated in good society there. It will be seen that French courtship is something quite different from American courtship. Doubtless it has its merits:

"We will suppose that M. Horace Delaunay has seen Mademoiselle Rosalie Dubois, or that she has been spoken of to him, and that on inquiry as to her position, etc., he finds she is a person whom he would like to marry. He is bound to observe a rigorous compliance with inexorable rules, the violation of any one of which would probably be the ruination of all his hopes. Etiquette has nothing to say about the affections, but simply, like a treatise on strategics and tactics, lays down certain methods of proceeding without considering the cause of action.

"The first step which M. Delaunay or his parents must take for him is to ask a mutual friend to inquire of the family of the young lady if his offer of marriage will be agreeable. It is absolutely contrary to all good breeding for M. Delaunay to do this himself; and if he is refused, good breeding requires him to make no sign of disappointment, but to remain with the family, just on the same footing as before. It will be comprehended that all allusion to the refusal would be of the worst taste. But suppose M. Delaunay has no common friend in this case, he must address himself to the cure of the parish of the family, if they are Catholic—to the *pasteur*, if they are Protestant—to the rabbi, if they are Jewish—and solicit one of these to make the inquiry. If he prefers it he may go to the family lawyer; and, indeed, if the lady is an elderly person or widow, this is the only admitted way of arranging this preliminary. But in any case he must get a suitable introduction to cure, *pasteur*, rabbi, or notary.

"If the reply be favorable, M. Delaunay asks for permission to visit the family, or he asks to be introduced, if he has not been so already. The first visit must take place without the presence of the young lady, and all affairs of property, settlement, etc., are then to be discussed. The family are supposed already to be informed of all details about the position of M. Delaunay by his intermediary; the parents or guardians are now supposed to put further questions to the young man, and to declare whether the replies are satisfactory or not, and to communicate on their side all details about the young lady's fortune and expectations. The young man is invited to visit them on a future day, and the day and the hour of the visit are fixed. If the replies of M. Delaunay are not found satisfactory, the young lady's representatives require time for reflection, and they separate on the most cordial terms possible, and the suitor is required by good breeding not to make any further advances unless he is recalled.

"However, suppose M. Delaunay has satisfied the exigencies of father, mother, guardian, notary, etc., and the hour of the first visit is arranged in which he is to see the object of his marriage intention for the first time as a suitor. The visit must naturally be arranged to take place when no other visitors are expected. Good taste requires the toilets on both sides to be carefully proper, although any display—*une toilette tapageuse*—is of the worst taste; the young lady especially must be simply but neatly attired.

"Mad'lle Dubois having already been informed of the proposal, sits between her parents, and no allusion whatever is made to the subject of M. Delaunay's visit during the first interview. It is, in fact, a simple visit of reconnoissance; the enemies are placed in presence of and examine each other, talking about the most indifferent things in the world.

"If, however, either on the occasion of the first visit or the second, M. Delaunay is not satisfied with the explanations given him or the appearance of Mademoiselle Dubois, he can still retreat conveniently by writing to say that a little journey, which he is obliged to take, will deprive him for some time of the pleasure he anticipated in being able to continue his visits, etc. If, on the contrary, he desires to go on with the negotiation, he must make a formal demand by his father, mother, or other relative or friend, to be admitted into the family under the title of *pretendu*.

"If the request is accepted, M. Delaunay ought immediately to write a note to the parents to ask when it will be agreeable for them to receive his visit of acknowledgment and thanks; and when the visit takes place, Mademoiselle Dubois, having been duly informed of the present condition of the proceedings, will, after the proper compliments have passed on both sides, be sent for, and the young man is presented to her as her future husband.

"From this time M. Delaunay is received in the house of the family on intimate, but not on familiar terms, with respect to which there is a wide distinction. M. Delaunay is required, for example, always to come with a toilette suitable for a visit of ceremony, and the young lady, on her side, too, must observe a similar carefulness. M. Delaunay is expected, of course, to pay frequent visits to the house, but always in ceremonious form; and he should announce his intention of coming by sending in the morning a bouquet to his betrothed, whom, indeed, he will never see alone until the marriage is finally celebrated before the maire in the church; for marriage contracts are such slippery affairs, that M. Delaunay and Mademoiselle Dubois may have gone through all these forms to no purpose.

"If M. Delaunay should wish to retire at any moment, he can do so by writing the little billet, and announcing *la petite voyage;* and the family of the young lady could cover her retreat by any equally simple device; and to prevent all unpleasant circumstances, and all chance of malevolent tittle-tattle, the whole affair should be kept a strict secret on both sides till the marriage contract is finally signed. And, moreover, the young people will never speak to or of each other by their unadorned Christian names; they must address each other always as Monsieur Horace and Mademoiselle Rosalie.

"But when the contract is signed, and the marriage formally announced, the rigors of etiquette may relax in some measure towards the young couple, but as respects the family, it increases, for the father and mother of the fiancee are now requested to shut up their house—that is to say, not to receive at home any but the members of the family; and Mad'lle Rosalie will carefully avoid, and would not indeed be permitted to make, appearance *dans la monde*, that is, either in society or any public place of amusement.

"Supposing that all things have gone on without difficulty up to this point, the next step is the signing of the marriage contract, or settlement, as we should term it. The contract must necessarily have been duly arranged and its provisions all settled and the deed drawn up when the parties betake themselves to the notary who has prepared the document. In the case of very wealthy families, and in the provinces, the notary comes to the house of the fiancee, in which case etiquette requires that he should be invited to dine. All expenses of the proceedings are to be paid by the future husband. The notary reads the document. M. Delaunay rises, makes a bow to his fiancee as though to ask her consent, takes the pen, signs the deed, and then passes the pen to Mademoiselle Rosalie. The young lady then signs in turn, and then passes the pen to the mother of her intended, who passes it on to the mother of the bride, and so on through the members of the family present, who sign for the most part in the order of their age.

"It is on this day M. Delaunay is expected to send the presents known as the *corbeille de marriage*.

"The value of the presents should amount to about ten per cent. of the dot of the lady. They consist generally of shawls, jewels, lace, furs, gloves, fans, books, and a purse containing a certain number of gold pieces of money which should be new. These presents should be put either in an elegant box or in a work-table destined to form part of the furniture of the young couple. The corbeille should arrive on the morning of the signing of the contract, accompanied with a handsome bouquet of flowers; and the corbeille, together with the trousse of the fiancee, which by this time should be prepared, is exhibited in her room, tastefully arranged with flowers, for her friends to admire. If there is a ball that evening, as is customary, at the house of the fiancee, the young lady should be in white. She opens the ball with her intended, and in the second quadrille she belongs *de droit* to the notary, who in olden times had the right of kissing her on the cheek. Everybody who signs the marriage deed is expected to make a present to the young lady.

"After the wedding, which demands two ceremonies, the civil and the religious, comes the honeymoon. It is not generally the custom now in France to take a journey after marriage; on the contrary, the wedding party often spend the day together, go for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and have a dinner and ball in the evening. At the dinner the bride and bridegroom should be placed opposite to each other, the bride having on her right the father of her husband, her own mother sitting to the right of the bridegroom, and the bride is to be the first served at the table.

"At the conclusion of the dinner, a toast is proposed for the young married couple. One of the *temoins* of the bride proposes the health of the bride, and one of the *temoins* of the bridegroom proposes the health of the bridegroom. Oratory is required to be brief, and the fathers of the parties return thanks for their respective children; but, above all, no singing is expected among decent people; therefore, if any Englishman finds himself present at such a festival, he must not propose to sing the Roger Bonhomme of Beranger.

"The guests who have been invited to dine are expected before leaving to give an invitation to the young couple for a dinner or a soiree; and such a return is called *rendu de noce*, and they are allowed a whole month for the giving of the *rendu de noce*, at which, naturally, the best places and all the honor are given to the new couple. No one, of course, must appear at the marriage in mourning; even a widow must appear at the marriage of her daughter in white and grey.

"In the best society, however, the festivity of dinner and ball takes place on the day of the signing of the marriage contract; and it is to be observed that a Protestant minister may be invited to the wedding, but a priest never. At the ball the bride opens the dance with the guest to whom she wishes to pay the greatest attention, and the bridegroom does the same thing. The newly married pair dance in front of each other in the first quadrille, but in the second they dance together. After this the bride has the privilege of inviting whom she pleases for the rest of the evening. The bride and bridegroom retire as quietly as possible, the latter some time after the former, and everybody does his best not to observe their departure. The *lettres de faire* of the marriage are to be sent within fifteen days, and the first persons who receive them are expected to pay a marriage visit within a month.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwfm

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 09	MOON RISES	1 09
SUN SETS	7 00	HIGH WATER	10 49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	July 26
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
New York	Southampton	New York	Aug. 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 7
China	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 8
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Pereire	Havre	New York	Aug. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 15
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 18
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 15
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 16
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 20
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Emma G, Webber, Barbados, Workman & Co.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Perth Amboy, D. S. Stetson & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. The N. passed a brig off Cape Henlopen, bound in; a brig off Brandywine; barque Nereid; Bremen ship Herman, beating up below the ledge; brig George Harris; barkentine Ephraim Williams below Bombay Hook Light; herm. brig above Chester, all bound up. The N. brings as passengers—Mr. Sheppard, of Boston; Mr. Robinson, of do.; Messrs. Stratton and Ridgway, of do.; Mr. Ray, do.; Dr. Dyer, do.; E. Jordan, do.; Mr. Solomon, do.; Geo. Eaton do.; Miss C. Landy, do.; Mr. Cox, do.; Mr. Kingsbury, do.; Mr. Wood, daughter, and cousin, of Philadelphia.

Schr Bee, Hearn, 4 days from Norfolk, with shingles to W. A. Levering.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, 12 days from Calais, with laths, etc., to W. A. Levering.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Jas. Satterthwait, Long, from Boston.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hermann, Schwars, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, went to sea from Cape Henry, at 2 P. M. 10th instant.

Ships Alaska, Small, and Adelaide Norris, Reed, were at Liverpool 1st inst. for Philadelphia on the 3d.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 11th instant.

Barque Lakemba, Rood, hence, at Bremerhaven 30th ult.

Barque Sea Eagle, Howes, hence, at Barbados 25th ult.—arr. 20th.

Barque Reunion, Collins, cleared at Aspinwall 30th ult. for Cienfuegos.

Barque Wm Van Name, Craig, cleared at Baltimore 12th inst. for Boston.

Brig J. Bickmore, Pendleton, hence, remained at Cardenas 7th inst., unc.

Brig Kate Smith, Shaw, from London for Philadelphia, was seen 6th inst. lat. 41 28, long. 64 30.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, cleared at New York 12th inst. for Oporto.

Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, was to sail from Key West afternoon of the 6th inst.

Brig Maggie, Crowell, from Bremen 25th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th inst. lat. 43 15, long. 71 20.

Brig C. S. Rogers, Ballard, from Genoa for Philadelphia, was wind bound at Gibraltar 24th ult.—has been reported sailed 20th.

Brig Walter Howe, Pierce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 11th inst.

Schrs Z. L. Adams, Nickerson; Ald. Smith; Cohasset, Gibbs; and Harriet Newhall, Gould, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 12th inst.

Schr J. E. Gallagher, Gallagher, hence, at Norfolk 9th inst.

Schrs Wm. C. Atwater, Taylor, from Bristol, and R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton, both for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Adams, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst.

Schr Hattie, Amsbury, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Mary J. Buckley, hence for New Bedford, at New York 12th inst.

Schrs Caroline C. Smith, Barrett, hence for Lynn, and Ella Amsden, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst. Sailed, all the vessels before reported except schrs Pearl, E. D. Endicott, Cyrus Fossett, and M. E. Femerick.

Schrs Mountain Laurel, of Trenton; American Eagle, Shaw; H. R. Sampson; and Charles Carstairs, Price, from Boston for Philadelphia; H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem for do.; and David Babcock, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, for Baltimore, sailed from Norfolk 10th inst.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, hence, at Marblehead 9th inst.

Schr Harriet Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 10th inst.

Schr John Guyant, hence for Cobb's Island, with a party of excursionists, at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 11th inst.

Steamer Walker, Sherin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

LUMBER.

1868.	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1868.
1868.	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.	1868.
1868.	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1868.
1868.	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1868.
1868.	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1868.
1868.	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1868.
1868.	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1868.
1868.	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1868.
1868.	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1868.

1 1§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2§

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Lessees .... WM. E. SINN & CO.
Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.
MONDAY EVENING, August 17,
Will be produced for the first time in Philadelphia,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA
OF
THE WHITE FAWN,
With all the original Scenery, Properties, Costumes, Jewels, and Armors from Niblo's Garden, New York, which cost upon its production
$50,000.
Upon its original production the cast will embrace the best operatic and dramatic talent in the country.
The ballet will comprise
JARRETT & PALMER'S
COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE
BALLET TROUPES. [3t
The sale of seats will commence Saturday morning.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, August 14 1868,
J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK,
second appearance of the celebrated
STAR PREMIER,
MD'LLE ERMINA VENTUROLI,
From Jarrett & Palmer's Troupe, Niblo's Garden,
And triumphant success of the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS
IN THE COUNTRY.
MAD'LLES MORLACCHI, DIANI, LEAH, WINDEL, ALEXANDRENA, ALBERTINE, BARRETTA, AND PANZRIA.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN,
GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS,
AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CAPE ISLAND.—THE GREAT CARNIVAL of 1868.—Grand Fancy Dress, Calico, and Citizens' Dress Ball, combined, will be given in the Monster Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House, Cape Island, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15, 1868. The Ball Room will be illuminated and splendidly decorated for this Great Fete. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5. Extra Lady's Ticket, $1. Tickets for one Gentleman $3.
3t MARK HASSLER, Directing Manager.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 West HOUSTON Street, New York.
AUGUST 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East river, will be received at this Office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet mean low water and the debris deposited where the Engineer may direct.

The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1364·8 cubic yards, over an area of 1222·2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576·1 cubic yards, over an area of 1302·2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount according to the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys; and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guaranties can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for Removing Rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
8 13 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET,
NEW YORK, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work; and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
8 6 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227†

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4§

A Z U R E N E,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfim

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679·20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $168,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	168,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand.

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MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
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manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1§

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

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Price Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

The Democracy and Negro Suffrage.

It is a significant fact that while the Democracy of the North are attempting to win votes for Seymour and Blair by bitter denunciations of the Congressional system of reconstruction, and especially of the extension of the right of suffrage to freedmen, the Rebels of the South are attempting in good earnest to deceive the negroes, and to convince them that the Democracy are better and more reliable friends of the colored race than the Republicans. The spectacle is a curious one, and the tactics adopted worthy of the genius of unscrupulous and desperate politicians. The programme is to carry the North by professions of intense hatred of the negro, and the South by the most earnest protestations that he has suddenly become an object of the intense affection and admiration of his old oppressors. It is unnecessary to direct the attention of the citizens of the Northern States to the frequency and persistency of the appeals of Democratic orators and journals to the popular prejudice against the negro. In many counties they constitute the staple argument against the election of the Republican candidates, and the allegation that Grant and Colfax oppose the destruction of the existing political system of the South is considered an ample reason for their defeat in November.

In the South a widely different policy has been adopted. The prediction of a sarcastic and witty politician that if ever colored men were allowed to vote, the extreme partisans of the Democracy would not scruple to boast, as an electioneering trick, that they had black blood in their veins, is being substantially realized. The warmth of this new affection is really astonishing, and as an offset to the many awkward antecedents which go far to prove, even to the most obtuse minds, its insincerity, there is not wanting an endless profusion of professions of ardent friendship and love.

In Texas the Rio Grande *Courier* admonishes its readers that "we must show them *we are their true friends.* We must treat them with leniency. We must win them by justice and kindness." This task will be difficult enough to hardened slave-drivers of the Legree stamp, but their extreme devotion to the interests of the Democratic party will incite earnest efforts to accomplish it.

The Democracy of Mississippi, at a recent meeting held at Yazoo City, pledged themselves in the most solemn terms not only to "confer impartial suffrage upon all men, irrespective of color," but to respect, sustain, and protect all the newly acquired legal rights of the negroes in every emergency. These professions of approval of negro suffrage were accompanied by the compliment, that the negroes who voted with the Democracy at the recent election "deserve well of their country, and their services will ever be grate fully appreciated by all men who have a due regard for equal rights and constitutional government," and as a clincher to these promises and protestations, an irrefragable "evidence and testimonial of esteem and good will" was offered by tendering, on the part of the white Democracy of Yazoo city to the colored Democracy of that vicinity, "a public barbecue on the fourth Saturday of August, 1868!" Not content with flattering the neophytes, they are to be feasted by their loving Democratic brethren, and preparations are being made for such a flow of congenial white and black souls as would astonish the benighted Northern followers of the party, who are simultaneously taught that Democracy is always and everywhere the same, and that the cornerstone of the organization, being no longer slavery, is now undying hatred of the colored race.

In Louisiana the Democratic party treats its colored allies with equal affection and respect. The Alexandria (Rapids) *Democrats* boasts they have recently had a barbecue at that place also, and that the Democratic proprietor of a hotel placed at the disposal of the colored Democracy a fine and large ball-room, where the new alliance was duly celebrated by appropriate terpsichorean festivities. The Thibodeaux *Sentinel* commences a political article designed to swell the ranks of Seymour and Blair with this stirring appeal: "Colored Democracy of Lafourche! Wake up, organize your clubs, and with the aid of our good citizens go to work and secure the exercise of your rights!" The Iberville (La.) *South* announces that "a colored Democratic club" is about to be organized at that place, under the auspices of the leading Democratic white citizens. A systematized effort is being made by the Seymour and Blair leaders to organize Democratic freedmen clubs at various points throughout the State, and the Democratic journals boastingly allude to the success which is crowning this scheme.

In Alabama several colored Democratic clubs have already been formed, and Joseph E. Williams, the colored Democratic delegate from Tennessee to the Tammany Hall National Convention, is stumping the State for Seymour and Blair. Other colored Democratic orators who are speaking in Alabama have awakened the intense admiration of Rebel journals, and especially one "Uncle Sandy Cameron," who completely won the hearts of his new political associates by his denunciation of the "carpet-baggers," which concluded with the magnificent peroration that "he had rather be lathered with aquafortis and shaved with a hand-saw, or live on piles hewed out with a broad-axe than to be left in the hands of such a set of scalawags." This display of Southern rhetoric has rarely been equalled and never excelled in the Rebel journals, and they display their usual acumen in admiring and extolling so fine a specimen of their favorite style of political invective.

In other Southern States similar movements have been made by the Democracy. Enslaving the negro as long as they could they do not hesitate now to seek political power by deceiving him in the South and by denouncing him in the North.

Mr. Seymour on the Stump.

There is a certain line of conduct marked out for Presidential candidates which has come down to us as the etiquette of a campaign, and which has never been encroached upon. Originating in the good old days in which we had none but gentlemen for nominees, it has Washington, the elder Adams and Jefferson for its fathers, and has never been deviated from. One of the cardinal rules of this etiquette is, that candidates for that high office shall not stump the country in their own behalf; that throughout the campaign they shall preserve a dignified silence, and let their followers descant on their merits and announce their principles. In this there is no real deprivation. The intimacy existing necessarily between the candidate and his leading supporters enables him to dictate all their actions and utterances, and merely use them as a mouthpiece to say for him what custom and delicacy prevent him saying for himself. We therefore regret that, it seems probable, that Mr. Horatio Seymour intends to throw aside the well-established and proper custom, and to set out on a new line of conduct chalked out for himself. So far he has made several speeches, and written a letter which is in extremely bad taste. The latest of these orations is one addressed yesterday to some soldiers who gathered in front of his hotel and threw up their hats. In it he makes a bid directly and openly for the soldiers' vote. He repeats the old and stale story about his issuing commissions—as if there was any merit in a Governor issuing commissions when the law requires him to do so. Upon the ground that thousands of commissions bear his autograph he demands the soldiers' vote. Curious reasoning! Strange basis on which to solicit suffrage! If none better can be found than the discharge of a duty prescribed by law, we fear the appeal will fall unheeded on the ears of the veterans. Has Mr. Seymour any other claims than those he set forth? We might naturally take it for granted that if he had he would have pleaded them himself, and as he has not we may assume that none others were at his control. But looking over his history for ourselves, can we detect any? Do not all his actions, on the contrary, go to alienate him from the soldiers? Mr. Seymour was throughout the war a peace Democrat. In the discharge of an obligation which left him no alternative he issued commissions, but all his actions and all his words showed too plainly which way his sympathies tended. Had the people been asked to appoint a commission from the North, with power to represent absolutely their interests in a convention, would any loyal and sane man have thought of trusting Horatio Seymour with that power? We predict that none would have done so. Ten thousand others could have been named at once in preference to him. Yet we are now asked, and the soldiers are now asked to give the highest office, the representative office of the nation, to a man whom we would not have dared to trust out of sight during the days of war. Can we place our honor in such hands, knowing as we do nothing of the future? When we think of the general distrust of Mr. Seymour so prevalent six years ago, and of the unlimited and well-merited confidence reposed in his competitor, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt the result. The soldier who fought with Grant and won with Grant, cannot be moved by the soft utterances of a wily politician who never held their actions other than as misguided enthusiasm, and whose only claim on them is that his official autograph is attached to a number of New York commissions.

The Corn Crop.—It is a cause of general remark among those who have travelled through the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, through all parts of the Keystone State, that the amount of corn which has been put in this year is far in excess of that of any previous crop. In some portions of the country we have seen field after field covered entirely with a splendid yield of corn. The reason for this is to be found, in a great measure, in the unfortunate fate of last year's potato crop. The rot so prevalent then destroyed so large a proportion and caused such heavy loss as to lead to a reaction this year, and fear of another failure induced the over abundance of corn. The crops are also remarkably large, and the promise is of a surfeit at the expense of the potatoes.

The Cattle Plague.—There is very general alarm in New York, and to a certain extent in our own city, also, in regard to the existence of the cattle plague among the various droves which come to the cities. We think, however, to a great extent, that this alarm is premature in Philadelphia, as we have had as yet no symptoms of the disease. The New York papers, however, have caused a panic, and the strictest sanitary measures have been taken to guard that city. By order of the Board of Health, all the diseased animals have been taken and boiled into tallow. Over this there was much joy. But it was soon turned to heaviness. The New York *Sun*, after announcing the universal satisfaction caused by the boiling in vats of the afflicted animals, takes away some of the joy by quietly saying:—

"But let us look into this matter a little further. These fat, diseased cattle, we are told, are rendered into tallow. Now, we wish to inquire what is done with this tallow? We believe it is made into soap. The soap is used for washing our persons and our clothes. Thus, while we get rid of the diseased beef, so far as eating it goes, we cover ourselves all over with the substance of these ill cattle—with their sores—in the form of soap."

Putting things in this light will have a yet more disagreeable effect. Instead of abstaining from beef they will abstain from soap and water—the result of which will probably be a little more disastrous to the public health than if they had eaten the cattle—plague and all.

John Minor Botts has been pumped by a Brooklyn reporter, and his views obtained. The enterprising Jenkins tells us how he obtruded himself upon the Hon. Botts, at the Turkish Baths in Brooklyn, when he had "just risen from his *siesta*, and was in slippers, without vest, and suspenders off from his shoulders." Though caught in this plight, Mr. Botts at once proceeded to give his views on politics, reconstruction, Southern loyalty, the Presidential election, the Democratic party, and the Blair family. "The ideas he expressed," says the New York *Times*, "are a good deal more sensible than those he has lately uttered when in full dress." On the whole, Botts is inclined to be hopeful. He thought that "we shall have no open war in any event, and if Grant is elected by an imposing vote, as he probably will and should be, we shall have a pretty quiet time in the future; but if Seymour should come so near to it as to give encouragement to their ambitious hopes of ultimate success, we shall have in the South what will be far worse than open war, which can be put down at once and forever. We shall probably have a great disturbance of the public peace, public prosperity greatly retarded, and good fellowship between the different sections and among ourselves indefinitely postponed."

An Unsavory Subject.—A New Hampshire paper says:—"A Democratic party paper in Concord takes exception to General Abbott, late of that city, and now United States Senator from North Carolina, on account of what his moral conduct was when he dwelt in Concord. And this is done to show up Abbott as a specimen of Republican carpet-baggers returned to Congress from the South. But do the managers of that paper remember what was Frank Pierce's moral status in Concord before he went to the United States Senate by the vote of the Democratic party? or remember why he was induced by his best friend on earth to resign and come home? or what were the habits of his whole life up to a recent date? Is this of the past? Even so; and so is their story of Abbott. But then, do they know anything of General Blair's present conduct and habits? and are they aware that he is their nominee for the Vice-Presidency? Surely they must be; and, therefore, they should be careful how they throw stones."

Poor Greeley!—The New York *Times* has the following thrust at the philosopher of the *Tribune*:—"The public will be interested to know that Mr. Horace Greeley has taken up his residence in a modest country church without a steeple! At least so we learn from the *Tribune*, which gives place to a correspondent's account of Mr. Greeley's dwelling-place at Chappaqua, and from which we learn that the writer, in approaching the locality, saw a range of hills, mostly wooded, and a valley two hundred feet deep, and then (says he), 'having descended into this valley we stopped at a cream-colored house, conspicuously neat but not pretending. A modest country church, without a steeple, is at the next door. *This is Mr. Greeley's residence.*' We are at a loss to know why the interesting edifice inhabited by Mr. Greeley is 'without a steeple,' and we should really like to know whether he carries on 'stated preaching' in it."

The "Reaction."—It is said that the War Democrats of New York City are about holding a preliminary meeting for the purpose of effecting a thorough and independent organization to support General Grant. They are greatly alarmed at the present aspect of affairs, and are by no means prepared to go back upon their war record, and ignore all that they have done by supporting Seymour and Wade Hampton, and contributing their votes and means to inaugurate anarchy and another civil war. Among those engaged in the movement are some of the leading War Democrats of the city.

What the President will Do.—The New York *Herald's* Washington despatch to-day says:—"The question as to which side President Johnson will espouse in the Presidential contest seems to be settled at last in favor of Seymour and Blair. Mr. Johnson's private opinions on the subject have been difficult to get at, but there seems to be no doubt of his intention to throw the weight of his influence in favor of the Democratic candidates. The President considers that principles, and not men, should be the study of all patriots in the present crisis.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

At the Walnut Street Theatre the *Black Crook*, with its beautiful dances and magnificent scenery, will continue on the boards until further notice, which, from present appearances, is a long way off. The transformation scene is one of the grandest ever beheld in this city, and will repay the visitor.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre, under the auspices of William E. Sinn, Esq., the grand spectacular drama of Jarret and Palmer, known as the *White Fawn*, will be produced on Monday evening next. This is one of the most popular plays ever performed in this country, and was recently withdrawn from Niblo's, at New York, where it had a successful run of several months.

The American continues to be filled every evening. The Can Can and the usual olio entertainment are announced for to-night.

OBITUARY.

George H. Thomas.

In 1846 the attention of certain American gentlemen was directed to the superior work of an English artist in Paris, who was there employed to illustrate a series of popular books. Struck with the boldness and vigor of his work, he was engaged to come to America. He remained here two years, doing work for the illustrated papers, and finally obtaining employment as a designer of bank notes. It was in this work that he at once distinguished himself here, by the finish and beauty of his drawings. During the two years of his stay in this country he made many friends, and his talents won for him the esteem of all who took an interest in the important art of engraving. Ill health, however, compelled Mr. Thomas to return to England, where he immediately commenced that series of pictures in the *Illustrated London News*, which in accuracy and delicacy opened a new field in newspaper illustration. His subsequent contributions to the same sheet while in Italy, of vivid sketches of the principal episodes in the siege of Rome, will be pleasantly remembered by his friends here. These drawings were of sufficient merit to attract the attention of her Majesty, and he soon after received several commissions to delineate events of the time in which the Queen or the royal family were the chief actors, which he did both in oil and pencil, exhibiting more forcibly than ever his rare power of expressing character. Some of the best known, as they are the most artistic of his works for publishers, are the sketches made to illustrate Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Indeed, in this specialty of book-illustrating he had few rivals. Mr. Thomas also executed a number of admirable works in oil, most of which were historical or national subjects, and painted expressly for her Majesty. It was, however, in his pencil sketches that he excelled, many of them being perfectly marvellous for their delicacy, freedom of touch, and extraordinary truth to nature. He was at the height of his fame when an accident occurred which seriously interfered with his labors, and ultimately led indirectly to his death. This was a fall from a horse by which he suffered concussion of the brain. He continued to work, but with impaired faculties, long after, but finally went to Boulogne with his wife and children to recruit his strength, and in that place he died on the 21st of July last. Mr. Thomas was an industrious and modest gentleman, whose genius was not more conspicuous in his labors than was his goodness; and during his short sojourn in this country he made many warm friends who will be grieved to hear of his death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCE SNUBBED BY AMERICA.—The native sal opinion of the American people that France has never produced a perfume superior to PHALON'S new perfume "FLOR DE MAYO," has greatly mortified the *amour propre* of the great toilet chemists of France. Neither French-made perfumes nor French-made potentates are wanted on this side of the Atlantic. *Sacre!!* Sold by all Druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

SCOTLAND IN THE FIELD!

THE TENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CALEDONIAN CLUB WILL BE HELD AT OAKDALE PARK, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868.

All who desire a day's pleasure will find this the best opportunity ever afforded to the public of this city.

The Games are open to all competitors, and will comprise Feats of Strength, Swiftness, etc., and will at the same time afford amusement of the most varied and entertaining character.

Splendid accommodations for Dancing.

Music by McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Finnie's Brass and String Band, and the Pipers of the Club.

Grounds can be reached by the Germantown Railroad, from Ninth and Green streets hourly, after 8 30 A. M., and by the Fourth and Eighth street Passenger cars every few minutes.

Carriages will enter the grounds by gate off Germantown road.

Admission to the grounds.....50 cents.
Children.....25 cents.

Tickets to be had of members of the Club and at the gates on day of Games. 8 12 3t*

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

8 28 10t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 22m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1868.

The Managers have declared a

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT,

free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

8 6 8t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

LOST.

LOST,

On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.

The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 f5p

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.

Principal Depot, No. 2114 FRANKFORD ROAD.

For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

HOOP SKIRTS.

NOVELTY IN GORED BALMORAL SKIRTS.

THE PARIS LA BELLE,

THE HANDSOMEST GORED BALMORAL SKIRT EVER OFFERED,

WILL BE OPEN FOR EXHIBITION ON THURSDAY, 13th INST, AT THE AGENTS,

COFFIN & ALTEMUS,

No. 220 CHESNUT Street,

8 13 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S IMPERIAL SPARKLING CATAWBA.

SOLE AGENTS,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,

5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE *WOOD HANGING COMPANY*,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.

7 15 wfmim5p* C. J. FELL & BRO., No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. f6 29 3m4p

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., 8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

WANTS.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as Nursing Governess. References given and required. Address E. D., this office, for three days. 8 12 3t*

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as Cashier. References given and required. Address G. E., this office, for three days. 3t*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 8 3m

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 309 N. NINTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 7 30 5p

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, 8 8 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The tidings from Texas,
Of pestilent beef,
Considerably vex us,
And bring us to grief;
While cargo on cargo
Of such diseased meat,
Is sent from Chicago,
Unwholesome to eat.
We're rather unwilling
Our breakfast to make,
On poisonous sirloin,
Or *rinderpest* steak;
We look on such victuals
With uttermost loathing;
But vast is the pleasure
We take in the clothing
So cheap and so splendid,
For gentlemen, all,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Magnificent Hall!

Gentlemen! You may sustain life on corn and cabbage, if the beef don't suit you. But you must have clothes on your back, and the place to find the most MAGNIFICENT SUMMER STOCK in town, is

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO, *TAILOR*, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3ma

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, At Cape Island, N. J., was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., BOLTON'S HOTEL, 6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, *ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.*

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, 6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

COUNTRY BOARDING.

CHESNUT SPRINGS, NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE, (Formerly Hospital Station.)

Two communicating rooms vacant.

Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

EXCURSION TICKETS ON SATURDAY TO CAPE MAY, $3.—The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier No. 19, above VINE Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 9 15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on MONDAY.

Excursion Tickets, $3, including carriage hire. Each way, $2 25. 13 2t

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

His Views on the Political Situation.

The Brooklyn *Union* publishes a communication from a gentleman who a few days since had a long talk with John Minor Botts in that city, and deemed the conversation worth reporting. We make a few extracts:—

"What do you suppose, sir, to be the ulterior purpose of the Southern politicians if successful in the coming canvass?" He replied:—"Repudiation of the national debt, disfranchisement of the negroes, and if it could be accomplished, their re-enslavement might be attempted, and if not, then to apply the money that should go to the payment of the debt, to payment for the negroes."

"Don't you think their ulterior purpose is independence?"

"No," Mr. Botts promptly replied; "they can indulge in no such extravagant hallucination—though they undoubtedly would if they had the means of establishing or maintaining their independence, but the possession of political power and the control of the country will cover every aspiration they have."

"Suppose the North should say to them to-morrow, We have demonstrated to you the power of this government; we have vindicated the integrity of the Constitution, and we see no advantage that could result to either section to continue together in this state of eternal hostility, to which we think separation is preferable. Therefore go; we are no longer one people; we give you leave to go, but we do not consent to recognize you as a nation of people, but leave you to shift for yourselves as best you can, with a warning in advance that we shall hold steadily to two of your own favorite cardinal dogmas, the Ostend Manifesto and the Monroe Doctrine, either or both of which we shall enforce on very slight provocation, and if you are again conquered, you will be held in the condition of territories belonging to the United States. Think you they would desire to go?"

"But," I replied, "what does Wise mean by saying that the first words of the Fourteenth street platform are a lie in saying that secession is dead; and what does Cobb, Wise, Vance, Toombs and others mean by saying that, if Seymour is elected, all they have fought for will be attained? Is not Seymour a non-coercionist at heart?"

Mr. Botts replied:—"Oh, as to Vance and Wise and Toombs and Cobb, and that class of men—what they say does not amount to anything. They constitute a class of political malcontents who do all their fighting before the war comes on. Their task is to stir up the passions of the people to prepare for war, and when the war comes on, if it comes at all, they 'watch' and 'pray' whilst others do the fighting."

"What do you think of Mr. Seymour's relations and affinities to the South?"

"I have no doubt that Mr. Seymour is at heart in full sympathy with the worst enemies of the country; his whole course during the war proved that very conclusively; but when you ask me what these men mean by saying all they fought for would be attained by Seymour's election, I can only say that I never stop to inquire or care for what men say who talk from passions of their own, or only to excite the passions of others, and all such vaporing goes for nothing but loose talk, better suited for years not so mature. The men you speak of, and who talk in this way about war, fire, brimstone, and last ditches, have always proved to be holiday soldiers—parlor knights, who don't do much of the fighting when it comes to the pinch, and are not such leaders as the people are likely to follow. You don't hear Lee, Johnston, Longstreet, Beauregard, or even Forrest, who is now acting the part of a man returned to his senses, talk in this way, and a beautiful army they would have with such men at its head. I think if it were possible to cheat the people again into a desire for war, and they went to the field and found Lee, Johnston, and the rest of their trusted men not there, when you called the roll next morning you would find the great army would turn up missing. Why, do you suppose Davis would ever be gotten into such a scrape again?

"This war-talk is mainly confined to the old politicians who so foolishly threw away the power they once held, and now ask the country to go to war to reinstate them in the high places they chose to throw away, but can never hold again."

I replied to this that those "politicians" led the people into secession before, and that I believed the desire for separation to extend almost universally—even among the poor and ignorant.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Important Report of the New York Sanitary Committee.

At a meeting of the New York Board of Health held last evening an important report of the Sanitary Committee in regard to the prevailing cattle disease was read. The following is an extract:—

"In view of the rapid spread of the malignant disease that has burst forth as an epidemic among herds of cattle in certain portions of Illinois and Indiana, whence the beef is supplied to the Metropolitan District of New York, and the most populous portion of the Eastern and Middle States, this Board of Health has endeavored promptly to do whatever lies in its power to prevent the introduction of such cattle and to exclude all such beef from the markets in this district. And however greatly it is regretted that farmers and the holders of the infected and sickly herds must suffer personal losses and inconvenience, the act of bringing forward and offering any such animals for food must be regarded as a very gross offense against the lives of our fellow-beings. The investigations made by scientific and experienced officers of this Board have fully confirmed the opinion that the flesh of these diseased animals cannot safely be used for food. The information now before us clearly shows that until some proof to the contrary is obtained, the malignant disease which has been brought eastward from Illinois and Indiana, should be regarded and treated as an infectious fever or plague. The transportation of any sick or infected cattle from the sickly districts to other States should be prohibited. The offering of any such diseased animals, or any portion of their flesh, for sale for food within the Metropolitan District of New York will be regarded as a culpable offense against the sanitary ordinances relating to markets and food articles, and will be punished with the heaviest penalties the laws provide. No relaxation of this order of the Board can be allowed.

The Metropolitan Board of Health earnestly recommends that upon every line of railway upon which cattle are being, or have recently been transported from Illinois, eastward, there shall be a suitable applicat on of disinfectants.

What Disinfectants to Use and How They May be Applied.—Carbolic acid is the only one to rely upon. Use the crude and cheap fluids known as heavy oil of coal tar, or the coal tar itself, upon yards, paths, and all the drippings and manure. The cheapest kind of carbolic acid will be best upon the floor and sides of cattle cars. There should be a complete coating or wash of these sprinkled over the entire surface that is to be disinfected. Grounds and paths should first receive a thin coating of quicklime, and upon this sprinkle the heavy oil of tar from a common watering pot. The floors and sides of foul cars should be thoroughly moistened with carbolic acid. It may be applied with sprinkler or brush. Manure heaps and droppings from Western cattle should be carefully disinfected with a sufficient quantity of quicklime and heavy oil or crude acid. A barrel or two to the acre of "heavy oil," or of good coal tar would be a sufficient quantity; and a pint of carbolic acid, diluted in fifty parts water, would suffice for a sixteen head cattle car.

The Tribune of this morning says:—The cattle plague has about died out at Communipaw, for the reason that but few cattle are left. Our reporter noticed a bullock that had been slaughtered in the yards yesterday, probably because he was down before the men had time to drive him to the abattoir. Little is doing in the slaughter-house, and the whole place appears as though life had taken a vacation. Disinfectants have been freely used, and some parts of the abattoir smell very much like the Morgue. Many who pretend to be well informed say that the disease will soon pass away, as they consider that overheating has had more to do with the sickness than anything else. Others declare that ticks are the sole cause of this disease, for they say that the cattle take them into their stomachs as horses do bots.

The truth of this theory is doubtful, for in Southern Illinois and Missouri as well as in all the Southern States, no one ever knew of such a thing. These ticks are common in the Southwest, as well as several other kinds. They are of all sizes from the smallest visible speck to a large pea. The larger ones are the most troublesome, for they fasten upon cattle when small, and there they stay for weeks, with their heads buried in the flesh, sucking and and biting constantly until they swell so large as to be unable to move. There is not the least doubt but that they torment the poor brutes until they are almost wild with pain. When three or four of the ordinary wood-ticks get on a person they leave burning sores that stay for weeks and oftentimes longer if one's blood is impure. A week ago the infected cattle at Communipaw were covered with the largest cattle ticks, which might easily have been scraped off with garden hoes. The ground floors of the yards were literally studded with the huge grey ticks, which must have been weeks in accumulating. To say that cattle eat these ticks, which are as large as beans, is ridiculous.

There seems to be no reason why drovers should make light of the plague and say that it is rapidly disappearing, while but few cattle are in the yards. If, after the Western droves are allowed to come through, the disease diminishes, then we may have grounds for congratulation. Many conflicting accounts have been given by drovers touching the history and character of this disease. Professor Gamgee says that it is contagious. There is doubtless much guessing on both sides. A Communipaw gentleman, who is conversant with the cattle business, says that the disease originates spontaneously, where a large number are confined within a small space. The amount of heat which is thrown off by a dozen bullocks is immense, especially when they are confined in cars where the air is close. This heated air, combined with the animal's breath, when taken into the system over and over again, produce the most dangerous results.

SCIENCE.

The Chicago Convention of Savans—Fossil Skulls and Footprints.

Among the subjects discussed at the recent meeting at Chicago of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was that of the Fossil Human Skull. A paper on the "Fossil human skull of Calaveras county, California," by Professor J. D. Whitney, was read.

The Professor exhibited the piece of skull in question, which consisted of a section comprising the face, and running diagonally across, so as to include one ear cavity. The upper and back portion of the skull were lost, as was one side. With the skull were exhibited several bones from other portions of the human body, which were found in connection with the skull. The Professor proceeded to discuss the evidence as to its position in the rocks, and concluded that the skull had really been found in such a position as to warrant the belief that the lava strata above it had been deposited since the skull had found its place there. In the skull was found a snail belonging to a genus now in existence in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in the mouth a bone with a hole through it, as if it had been used as an ornament. From his investigations the professor inferred that the superincumbent mass of trachytic ashes and gravel in alternate layers, which was above the skull, belonged to the pliocene or post-pliocene epoch of geology, which indicates a much greater antiquity for man than has usually been assigned to him. It places his creation anterior to the glacial epoch, and to the closing era of the volcanic eruptions in California. The time that has elapsed since the deposition of the skull cannot be stated in years. An approximation can only be ciphered out by archæologists and geologists, after long study of the circumstances connected with its deposition.

Professor Silliman, of New Haven, said it had been his fortune to spend a good deal of time in the course of the last few years, in a critical examination of a portion of the very region referred to by Mr. Whitney. He passed a large part of last summer in the vicinity of Jamestown, in Sonora, close to one of the most remarkable of those mining regions which have been developed particularly in that county. This examination was accompanied by a very diligent inquiry as to the possibility of the occurrence of remains of animal life of whatever description, or of organic life, in connection with these deep-lying places. He inquired of all the miners with whom he came in contact particularly with reference to the existence of any evidence of man or of his works, or of the bones of his skeleton. He was bound to say that there was not the smallest particle of evidence brought to light, either beneath Table Mountain or elsewhere, of his existence either in the form of any portion of his osseous structure or any of his handiworks. He had listened the other day with great interest to the remarks of Professor Blake on the occurrence of human remains in this region. The evidence presented by Professor Blake was already familiar to him from inquiries at Dr. Snell's, in Sonora. He did not see any room to differ from the conclusions of Professor Whitney. They must conclude on the negative side that evidence was yet wanting to prove that these evidences of man's handiwork, stone implements and other things, were really taken from beneath Table Mountain.

He exhibited four molars of a mastodon, which were taken in February of this year from beneath Table Mountain, at a distance of more than 1650 feet from the surface—a position which has since been accurately determined by instrumental survey. He was surprised last summer with the existence of this mastodon skeleton. That portion of the tunnel in which it was found not proving lucrative in finding gold, it had been neglected and fallen in, so that he was unable to get access to it; but he found it in the hands of an enlightened man, M. D. Hughes, a good mineralogist and assayer, whom he impressed with the extreme importance, as a matter of scientific interest, that no pains or care should be spared to determine the question, and, whenever he found bones, if he would notify him (Professor Silliman), he would come and inspect them. In March last he received a letter from Mr. Hughes, informing him of the fact that he had reached the bones described. They were, for the greater part, decomposed. The tusks were broken off to the extent of eighteen inches from the extremity, and they were also in a very perishable state. The molars, however, Mr. Hughes was kind enough to send him, and he had shown them to Professor Marsh and others. There was no doubt that they were the teeth of a mastodon—an animal which had never been found in a horizon so deep as this—a discovery which placed the mastodon back to the period at which he was found in India. Whatever might be its age, we certainly at this period had no evidence in this horizon of the presence of man.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock gave an account of "the supposed triassic footmarks in Kansas." He said that four years ago there was a communication published in the *American Journal of Science and Art*, concerning certain supposed footprints of birds in the triassic rocks of Kansas. It had been his lot within the past month, to visit the State of Kansas, and, after a careful examination, the conclusion at which he arrived was, that these impressions were not made by animals at all, but by some sharp instrument in the hands of the aborigines. The specimen was obtained from the edge of a high bluff in a position where it might be supposed the Indians would make landmarks. The slab was two feet in length, and contained four of these impressions, all unequal in size and no two of them alike in form, so that they could not have been made by a bird.

A Member of the Arkansas Legislature Shot.

The Memphis *Post* of Tuesday last says:—"We learn from a gentleman just in from Little Rock, that Hon. Stephen Wheeler, Senator from White county, Ark., was shot while riding near Stony Point in a buggy, on his way to Little Rock with Colonel Will Hicks. They were ordered out of the carriage by a band of Rebels, and Colonel Hicks ordered to return home. Before the Colonel was of sight he saw two shots fired at Wheeler, and heard four more. Nothing was heard of Wheeler for several days, and it was supposed that he was assassinated. It appears, however, that as he left the buggy he dodged into the brush near by so quickly that he succeeded in getting away from the would-be murderers with only a bullet through his arm. He concealed himself for a time, and at length swam the Arkansas river. He reached Little Rock on Thursday evening, safe otherwise than the wound in his arm. The greatest excitement prevailed at the Rock over the affair. Guards were sent to the scene of the attempted assassination. The trunk of Mr. Wheeler had been broken open, the papers scattered, and whatever of value taken. Governor Clayton is following up the villains with his wonted energy, and it is confidently anticipated that they will be caught."

RUFFIANISM.

A Copperhead Insults General Grant.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* of the 11th inst. says:—

The brutish, devilish spirit which possesses the so called Democracy was fully manifested on the occasion of the passage of General Grant through Carlinville, the other evening. That party, under the auspices of that prince of low fellows, Bill O'Brien, had been holding a political meeting in the town during the day, and filled with bad whisky, when they heard that General Grant was upon the train, they started for the depot, several hundred strong, and taking possession of the platform, and surrounding the General's car, they set upon him with the most hideous yells and screechings, insulting him and his family in the most dastardly and shameful manner. The fellow O'Brien, whose manners are as filthy as he is himself personally, was loudest and foremost in edging on the drunken mob. General Grant had raised the window of the car for the purpose of shaking hands with some friends whom he recognized, when one of the dirty hounds, more impudent than the rest, rushed to the window and shouting "Hurrah for Seymour and Blair," violently struck General Grant in the face with his hat. Mr. McConnell, who was conversing with the General at the time, resented the indignity by giving the fellow a blow on the side of the smeller which sent him sprawling, and Lieutenant McKee and others at once kicked him off the platform. This, however, only the more incensed the Copperhead mob, and though it was intended by the decent citizens of the place to extend to the General who had successfully led our armies through the war some indication of their personal, not to say political, appreciation of his services, it was found to be utterly impossible to do so, and the train passed on. The hyenas, with O'Brien at their head, who perpetrated the insult, were highly delighted with their disgraceful performances, but the respectable citizens of Carlinville, without regard to party, were exceedingly indignant that such a reproach should have been cast upon the good name of their town; and we are not astonished. It is certain that the Democracy have gained nothing by their bad manners.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS.—Our constitutions are elastic. They are not easily shattered. In fact, strictly speaking, Death alone can shatter them, for they represent the reserve of vitality, which enables the enfeebled system to react, when the pressure of disease is removed from it. But it is the fashion, when the body is weak, the circulation languid, the nerves tremulous and the mind depressed, to say that the constitution is ruined, or broken down, or shattered. In cases of the kind described administer HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it will soon be seen how little ground there is for this stereotyped note of alarm. The tonic and alterative properties of the specific, rapidly diffused through the whole organization by the stimulant which forms its basis, will immediately create a favorable reaction, and this reanimating process will go on as the medicine is continued, until strength, health, and mental activity are completely restored. Every day cures of this kind are accomplished. Let the debilitated invalid, when told by his condoling friends that "his constitution is shattered" have recourse at once to this strength-recruiting preparation, in which the finest stomachics and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom are represented, and he will soon be able to meet their gloomy forebodings with a confident smile, and to announce that he has taken a new lease of life under its vitalizing operation.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND DEBILITY.—Of all the tonic preparations now in market, we know of none equal to Speer's 'Standard Wine Bitters" for those who suffer either from over mental or physical exertion, resulting in loss of appetite and physical debility. Sold by all druggists.

WHAT IS MORE SATISFACTORY to a gentleman than a suit of clothes made to fit perfectly? You can find them at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

LOAD OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

SANDS—LABOLD.—August 12, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. CLEMENT J. SANDS to Miss AMANDA A. LABOLD, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

SMITH — HOMRIGHAUSEN. — On Wednesday August 12, 1868, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, WILLIAM S. SMITH to ELIZABETH, daughter of John Homrighausen, all of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on the 13th instant, at Wilmington, Del., Mr. ANTHONY BROWN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Star of the Union, O. of U. A. M.; Found ation Division, No 64, Sons of Temperance, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George J. Harris, No 720 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Vault.

DERINGER.—On the morning of the 11th instant, at Waverly Place, near Wilmington, Delaware, BRONAGH M. DERINGER, aged 49 years.

Carriages will be at the Baltimore Depot, Broad and Prime streets, at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning next. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. ***

KELLEY.—After a long illness, JOHN O. J. KELLEY, aged 38 years 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 316 Tyler street (between Third and Fourth and Carpenter and Marriott streets), on Sunday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at German Lutheran Cemetery.

LANE.—On the 13th instant, MARY ANNA, aged 19 months, only child of Anna and the late William Lane.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 109 Wharton street, on Sunday, the 16th instant.

McCONNELL.—On Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, Mrs MARY A., relict of the late Matthew L. McConnell, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Parbrick, No. 1216 Cherry street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

ROE.—On the 13th instant, THOMAS A. ROE, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Templar Lodge No. 258, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Zion Encampment, No. 94, I. O. of O. F.; and Employees of Paschal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 423 Canal street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

ROSS.—On the 13th instant, JOHN FINLAYSON, son of S. Ingham and Isabella Ross, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. M. K. Finlayson, Holmesburg, on Saturday, August 15, 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STOKES.—On the morning of the 14th instant, JOHN STOKES, aged 68 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Church lane, Germantown, on Second-day morning, the 17th instant, at 10½ o'clock.

STENGER.—On the 12th instant, FRANKLIN, son of Charles and Theresa Stenger, aged 3 years 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 139 Kirkbride street, Bridesburg, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock.

WHITTAKER.—On the 12th instant, BRIDGET, wife of James Whittaker, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1710 Montrose street, below Christian, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services in St Patrick's Church.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102 and Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103 and Accrued Interest

FOR SALE BY

D HAVEN & BROTHER,

3 15] No. 40 S. Third St., Philada.

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. $1,000,000.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000.

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 8 6p

E. CLENDINNING, Jr. JOHN H. DAVIS

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS bought at same price as Gold.

GOLD LOANED for from one to six months.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received, and interest allowed.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE SALE OF

First Mortgage Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,

First Mortgage Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS PAID AT OUR OFFICE.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

7 29 2m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 1 30t TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,

No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

750 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 103, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 24 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO., No 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

August 12, 1868 [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, J. Gillingham Fell, Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke, C. Macalester, S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, E. W. Clark, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wfmd

CIGARS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita" all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $6 50, $5, $5 50, and $4 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo," "Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Cotton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut. David L. Keller, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G. Arias, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Madd ck, grocers, No. 15 South Third Street. McIntire, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third Street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1017 Chesnut. Dounell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Well, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hutchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neller, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kulicck, Druggist, No. 1291 Ridge avenue.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars, No 229 South FRONT Street, 8 15 5p Philadelphia.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, August 14, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. M. GRIFFITHS, Z. S. GRIFFITHS, and C. M. GRIFFITHS, Jr., late trading as GRIFFITHS BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN W. PATTON, Assignee, No. 15 South THIRD Street.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupts. 8 14 3t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 9m

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

By William Lloyd Garrison.

From the Independent

Up to the hour of the late Rebellion at the South, the Democratic party had, for half a century, shown a readiness to comply with every demand of the slave oligarchy to augment and perpetuate their power, indicative of an utter recreancy to the cause of liberty and equal rights. A crouching vassal, it had only to hear the crack of the overseer's whip to perform any service, however revolting to the feelings of humanity or violative of every principle and doctrine of genuine Democracy. Other parties were subservient, in the same direction, to a very criminal extent; yet not without evincing some sense of shame and a considerable division of sentiment in their ranks. They were more or less troubled by conscientious scruples, by personal independence of mind and action, by patriotic and liberty-loving impulses too strong for party trammels: and so could not be relied upon with the same certainty. But the Democratic party never had any virtue to be tempted, any integrity to be tried, any patriotism to be shocked, any regard for justice to be outraged on the question of negro slavery. Hence, it was in the hands of the slave power as clay in the hands of the potter; and, "as a vessel of dishonor," was constantly used for the vilest purposes. During the Rebellion, it left nothing unsaid or undone to encourage the Rebel forces, short of rising *en masse* and joining them on the battle-field. It bitterly opposed every measure of the Government for suppressing the Rebellion; it was for giving *carte blanche* to the South to secede or stay in the Union, as she pleased; it never raised a cheer over loyal victories, but grew hopeful and satisfied in proportion to successes; it had no tears to shed over the perpetration of that awful deed which shocked the civilized world, the assassination of President Lincoln—for the assassin stood in sympathy with its policy, and removed a hated object out of the way. Neither the horrid massacre at Fort Pillow, nor the findish treatment of Northern prisoners at Andersonville and in other Southern prison-hells, could extort from it a word of sympathy for the victims, or a single indignant protest against such unparalleled atrocities. Its heart was as hard as adamant. By its factious course it greatly prolonged the bloody struggle, at the cost of tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars. Since the Rebellion was suppressed, the Democratic party has denounced and resisted every act of Congress imperatively called for to give unity to the Republic, stability to free institutions, protection to Southern loyalty, inspiration to all industrial interests, repose and security to the Government. Its representatives in the national Legislature have, on all matters relating to Southern reconstruction, voted exactly in accordance with the wishes of the Southern Rebels, audaciously pretending all the while to be actuated by the highest patriotic considerations and the most sacred regard for the integrity of the Constitution. It has had nothing but unmeasured obloquy to bestow upon the Republican party, because of the embodiment in that party of the loyal feelings and purposes of the country; while its treatment of those who treacherously rose up in arms against the Government has been characterized by an ardent fraternity. It is as lacking in vision as it is in understanding; it is wise to do evil, but to do good it has no knowledge. Its tongue is as an arrow shot out; it speaketh deceit. There is no end to its falsifications concerning the party it is endeavoring to supplant, and the expenses unavoidably incurred to preserve the Union on the basis of universal freedom. Its recent national convention at New York constitutes its crowning infamy. There and then every mask was laid aside. Treason was hailed as loyalty, and loyalty branded as treason; treason shaped the platform; treason nominated the candidates; treason boldly announced the determination of the party, if successful at the coming struggle, to nullify all that has been done by Congress in regard to the South, to disfranchise the entire colored population and give them over to the tender mercies of their former owners, to inaugurate a reign of terror in that section as against all who maintain a loyal front, especially the so-called "carpet-baggers" from the North, who may hope for no mercy at the hands of the victorious Rebels, who are never so jubilant as when burning negroes alive by a slow fire, or barbarously lynching Northern advocates of equal rights. Even now, stimulated beyond control by what they achieved in Convention at New York, and before their triumph is assured in the success of the Democratic ticket, those red-handed Rebels are busy in shooting down the "carpet-baggers" aforesaid as legitimate game, and massacreing the helpless freedmen on the right hand and on the left. Witness the recent slaughter of more than sixty of this suffering class in Texas, because they had the presumption to hold a political gathering, animated by the spirit of loyalty! If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? Every mail from the South extends the catalogue of bloody deeds of this nature, and the murderers walk abroad not only with impunity, but with pride and exultation! All other parts of the world are open to Northern men to visit, and reside therein, without personal opprobrium or peril, excepting the South. In that section they are not to be tolerated if they are seen to possess any manhood, or avow any faith in the world-reconciling doctrine of "liberty, equality, fraternity." They may remain, however, on one condition—that they will curse the Republican party, vote for the Democratic nominees, and be in all things as servile to rebel domination as the plantation slaves were to their overseers and drivers. And this is American citizenship, forsooth! Outlawry in one-half of the country, or a padlock upon the lips! When or where has the liberty of Southern men been restrained on Northern soil in regard to any of their views, however distasteful? When or where have they ever been compelled to choose between death or conformity to Northern opinion? What claim have they to go where they please, reside where they please, speak as they please, East or West, North or South, that Northern citizens do not possess under the national flag and by virtue of the American Constitution? What if the tables should be turned upon them? What if they should be hunted down on making their appearance among us, as they hunt down those who come from the North with loyal hearts and manly spirits? But that is impossible. We are neither dastards nor barbarians. We are believers in the "Higher Law," not in lynch law. We claim no right for ourselves that we do not accord to others. This we owe to our educational training and our free institutions. In all our Northern domains, there is no enmity cherished toward the people of the South; but a sincere desire is felt, by those whom they regard with aversion, to advance their interests, and extricate them from the miserable condition which slavery and the Rebellion have reduced them. They need the means of popular education; and we are sending them, at our own expense, teachers well qualified for the task, and worthy of their respect and confidence, but who are treated with scorn and insult. They need Northern capital; and that capital is ready, to any extent, the moment it is settled that it can be as safely invested at the South as at the North. They need Northern enterprise, industry, invention, skill; and these are ready to go to their aid in developing the hidden resources of the South, just as soon as the possession of a carpet-bag is no crime in that section, and the appearance of a Northern freeman is not the occasion for outrage and outlawry. But, alas! they are still cursed and blinded by their slaveholding training, so that they are both intellectually and morally incapable of perceiving or understanding the philanthropic and magnanimous spirit of the North, and perversely construe its efforts for Southern enlightenment and elevation as designed for their injury. This is a state of lunacy, rendering all appeals to reason abortive, and all presentation of facts labor lost. "They are mad upon their idols;" and this madness has been intensified by the action of the Democratic party, until their fury knows no bounds. With them the shedding of innocent blood is a daily pastime, as though they were slaying dragons. The Governor of Louisiana apprizes the President of the United States that not less than one hundred and fifty persons have been murdered in that State, with impunity, within the past month, by Rebel hands, and military aid is invoked for the protection of the lives of loyal citizens. Heaven only knows what scenes of cruelty and blood will be witnessed at the South between now and the Presidential election in November! The infatuated whites seem bent on re-enacting the horrors of St. Domingo, after the manner of the French invaders. When they threaten vengeance, they mean all that they say. They will not shrink from committing any crimes, however monstrous. They glory in having been traitors, unfurl afresh their Confederate flag, and trample the stars and stripes beneath their feet. Their "lost cause," they exultingly proclaim, is to be saved and glorified by the success of the Democratic party in November; and then prepare for a jubilee in hell! "They all lie in wait for blood; they hunt every man his brother with a net; the day of their visitation cometh."

"Forewarned, forearmed." Those who love their country, cherish her free institutions, and mean to leave no evil inheritance to their children, have a mighty work to perform in reference to the coming Presidential election. The lines are drawn as between the living and the dead, between Christ and Belial; and the issue is as clear as it is tremendous. As the Democratic platform and theory of rebellion receive the Rebel yell of approval, every vote cast for the Democratic candidates will be in condemnation of all that was done by President Lincoln to preserve the Union, and all that has since been enacted by a loyal Congress to make it possible for every man to sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make afraid, and clothed will the rights and immunities of an American citizen. It will be a treasonable expression in fact, whatever may be the intention of the voter.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A Trip Over the Mount Washington Railroad.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from the White Mountains, describes a trip over the Mount Washington Railway:—

"This road is built under a charter granted in 1858 to the 'Mount Washington Steam Railway Company,' giving them the exclusive right for twenty years to run a steam railway to the summits of Mounts Washington and Lafayette, with the privilege of locating anywhere except upon the eastern or northeastern side. A road leading to the base of the mountain was commenced in April, 1866, and in May of the same year work upon the railway began. The road starts at a point seven miles from Brabrook's—the depot being 2700 feet above the level of the sea—and is to be, when complete, 2 13-16 miles in length, rising in that distance 3600 feet to the Tip-Top House, which is 6306 feet above the sea level. The average grade of the track is 1300 feet to the mile, but in places this grade is increased to 1700 feet, or one foot in three. If you want to know how steep that is, put a pile of books one foot high upon the table; then take a yard-stick and put one end upon the table and allow the other end to rest on the edge of your pile, and you have the grade of the railroad at some of the steepest parts. Now place your railway, or imagine it placed, upon a trestle-work thirty feet high, as at Jacob's Ladder, and expect men to work about upon it, lifting heavy rails and timber, etc., and you can see that the progress made must be in such parts very slow—and so indeed it was; the men, fearful of sliding back in spite of sharp spikes in their shoes, and obliged to move about with extreme caution lest they should be dashed on the rocks below, were only able to build twenty-five feet a day, whereas they are now easily laying seventy-five feet a day.

"The rails are three in number—the two outer ones being mere flat strips laid upon longitudinal sills, which rest upon cross-ties—the central and important one being a cog-rail or ratchet, made of wrought iron, with very strong cogs or pins, against which the teeth of the driving wheel of the engine work in ascending and descending the road. These rails cost the company three dollars per foot in Boston, and four dollars delivered at the depot at the base of the mountain.

"The locomotive is very peculiar in its construction; and it would be very difficult, without drawings, to give an idea of its shape. Photographs have, however, been taken of the engine and car, and can undoubtedly be bought in Boston. I can only tell you that it weighs four tons, and is of about thirty-five horse power. The boiler is upright, and hung in such a manner as to be at a level on all grades. The driving-wheel is an eighteen-inch cog wheel running in the cog rail already described. The tender and the car are provided with a similar wheel, each sufficient in itself to hold the entire train, so that unless all three wheels should break at once, which is an utter impossibility, there can be no danger of its running back without the consent of the engineer and brakesman. The engine is supplied with two powerful brakes—one operated by steam and the other by hand; and a strong wrought-iron dog working into the cogs of the driving-wheel, in the ascent, prevents any 'back-sliding' whilst in descending the speed is regulated by shutting off the steam and easing the engine down at a fixed rate, by means of compressed air. There is upon the car a powerful hand-brake, tended by a man who does not leave it for a moment, and who always has it under such control that one turn of the crank will stop the entire train. Finally, the engine and cars are kept down upon the track, by means of 'friction rollers' running under the central rail, which, for that purpose, is made to project about two inches on each side beyond the beam upon which it is laid. I think you must see that with all these appliances and precautions a serious accident to the train is almost an impossibility, and that the most timid person may ride upon the road without any fear.

"After examining the track and train to my satisfaction, I mounted upon the car; the steam was turned on, and the engine started, pushing before it the car with its load. The position of the car above the engine is necessary, in order that the train may always be under the control of her powerful brakes, and that the car may not be left behind through the breaking of a coupling or other accident. With a steady motion—no jarring or rocking, but merely a slight trembling like that of a steamer under the stroke of its engines—step by step, one 'peg' at a time, we moved up the mountain, at the rate of about two miles an hour, straight towards the Tip-Top House. Our first stop was made at the height of two thousand feet, at a house occupied by the workmen on the road, and called the 'Waumbek Junction,' this being the point where the bridle-path from Stilling's, on the road from Gorham to Jefferson, comes out on the railroad. Here we took in water at the well-known 'Cold Spring,' and then went on to the second 'station,' at the foot of 'Jacob's Ladder,' and two thousand six hundred feet above the depot. At this point the road, for the first time, diverges considerably from its direct course, making a turn to the left to avoid the steepest part of 'the Ladder,' and yet having to overcome the sharp grade of one in three already mentioned. The ascent from the depot to the second station, including two stoppages for water, occupied one hour and twenty minutes; the descent, upon the following day, only thirty-eight minutes.

"Thus steadily and surely, in the face of croakings and prophesies of those hostile to the undertaking that its completion would require two or three years more; with a perseverance and energy worthy of all praise; promising little, but in reply to interrogations quietly saying that he hoped at such a time to reach a certain point, and always doing it, Mr. Sanborn, with his corps of thirty-five to forty men, has pushed on the work until now he is able to say to us that in another week he will have reached a point whence the Tip-Top House can be seen, and whence it is an easy walk of half a mile to the summit—that then he will be past all the steep grades, will have no more trestle-work to build, but can go on laying his track upon the solid foundation of the mountain itself at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five feet a day, and that fifty days, if the weather is good, will complete the road, and trains will run from the depot to the front door of the hotel. 'Then,' said he to me triumphantly, 'the day will soon come when a man can breakfast in Boston, dine at Plymouth, and take tea on the top of Mount Washington!'

"In a day or two the company will have upon the track a passenger car capable of seating fifty passengers, and next week it is expected that a regular train will commence running once a day from the depot to the end of the road, notice of which will be given to the public through the papers, together with particulars as to fares, etc., not yet known. It may be that the running of trains will be inaugurated by a little 'celebration.'"

THE HISTORY OF PLOMBIERES.

A Resort of Illustrious Visitors.

"Echoes from the Continent," in the London *Herald*, contains the following sketchy account of Plombieres:—

"Parallel to the Schwarz-Wald, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is the chain of the Vosges, the French Alps. If those mountains are less grand and terrible than the icebergs of Switzerland and Savoy, they are much more sympathetic to man. The Vosges abound in rural beauties, while the air is wonderfully bracing. Here are defiles impenetrable to the sun, there gentle declivities as verdant and soft to the feet as the best of our English lawns; here fresh valleys, there high peaks crowned with luxuriant trees and dotted with towers and other feudal ruins. Nothing is more pleasing than to wander through those mossy paths, under those arches of verdure, along those limpid rivulets streaming on the rocks, some of them tributaries of the Mediterranean through the Saone and the Rhone, and others mixing their waters with the Rhine and the North Sea through the Meurthe and the Moselle.

"Well, in a nook of those enchanted regions lies Plombieres with its sixteen hundred inhabitants. There is no village that has received so many royal and illustrious visitors. In the sixteenth century Montaigne wrote, 'The people of Plombieres are a brave nation, free and officious.' Later, Marshal Richelieu gave a respite to the town of Nancy, which he was besieging, to go and spend a few days in that watering-place. Some chroniclers will have it that the Duke came expressly to Plombieres to wash there in the Crucifix well his hand stained with Chalais' blood.

"The King of the Sceptics, Voltaire, proceeded also to the Vosges; he wrote:—'I will bathe in the Plombieres waters, though I don't believe in their properties; I will take them in the same way that I read the fathers of the Church.' He has left of the place a rhymed description, of which this is the gist:—'From the depth of this stony den, between two horned mountains; under a black and rainy sky, where the stormy thunders are carried on thick clouds; close to a hot bath always dirty, filled up with fuming and boiling water; patients in flannel, wrapt-up or block-headed hypochondriacs, bathe and smoke themselves to torture for the sake of health—all the while disputing and arguing on their disorders,' etc.

"In 1770 the despoiled sovereign of Poland, reduced to the simple 'Good Duke Stanislaus,' took to Plombieres two of his grand-daughters, Mesdames Adelaide and Victoire of France. Under Louis XV adulation was as fulsome as ever. At Epinal, when the Princesses crossed the bridge spanning the Moselle, they had a fancy for fishing for gudgeons. At once the King's carriages were stopped, and his daughters alighted, dressed in falbalas, very ample, and with trains prodigiously long, while their *coiffure a la Cathedrale*—the mode has been revived nowadays—had thrown in amazement and puzzle the bystanders. A line was handed to each of them; they let it drop in the silvery stream, and in less than a minute they caught a full basket of pink trout and big pike.

"The Empress Josephine visited Plombieres in 1808, but she lived there almost in seclusion. Perchance she passed her time in dolefully musing on the repudiation in store for her.

"*En revanche*, the Princess Paulina Borghese, who passed there the season of 1811, lived with *eclat*. She entered the little town dressed *a la Stael*, almost buried in cushions, muslins, and cashmeres, and on a palanquin carried by twelve negroes, wearing the Eastern costume. Behind her rode a legion of aides-de-camp and five officers of the staff.

"Madame Duchess of Angouleme resided at Plombieres in 1829. One year later she was at Holyrood!

"It was on the 3d of July, 1842; the little town had put on its best *atours*; the houses were decked with flags and flowers, and the entire population lined the streets. Frantic acclamations suddenly rent the air. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were in sight. Three days after, the Prince, who was the hope of France, left the Duchess at Plombieres to return to Paris on public duty, saying to the people who saluted him on his departure, 'I shall soon come back. I confide to you those who are dearest to me.' At six o'clock on the evening of the 14th the Duchess returned to town from her usual drive. Her soft physiognomy, her kind regard seemed to tell the people crowded on her way, 'I am hppay amongst you.' Alas, during that drive a courier had arrived from Nancy. The first impression was that he was but preceding the Duke of Orleans; but soon after the consternation of the household of the Princess led to the idea that a great misfortune had happened. Was it the King? Was it the Prince Royal? You can conjecture how painful it was to see the Princess returning home calm and happy, as when she went out three hours ago.

"The Princess had a few guests to dinner, and she was on the point of entering the drawing-room, when the prefect of the Vosges took upon himself the doleful task of breaking the sadness to her; only he committed a pious lie; he said that the Prince was dangerously ill. It would be impossible ever to forget what did pass then. On the one hand the Princess, full of terror and anguish, scanned in turn the pretended despatch handed by the prefect, and the prefect himself, to detect the least movement in his countenance; on the other side, the prefect in despair restraining his tears, knowing that the catastrophe was still greater than she knew, had courage and presence of mind enough to answer the pressing and numerous questions of the Princess, who insisted on being apprized of the worst. An hour afterwards the Princess was ready to leave. It was at that moment that her great and noble soul shone in the fulness of its courage and kindness. She was a prey to *funeste* presentiments; she shed abundant tears, and she, nevertheless, showed great resignation. She spoke to every one; she arranged for affording more assistance to the poor, and she expressed the wish that the good people of Plombieres should pray the next morning for the recovery of the Prince. But on that morning the population cried and prayed in the church of Plombieres for the repose of the soul of the beloved and valiant Prince who had told them but ten days before, 'I shall soon come back; I confide to you those who are dearest to me.'

"It was but Sunday last, a little after seven in the evening, an open carriage, drawn by two splendid Russian horses, entered Plombieres at a full trot. It conveyed the Emperor Napoleon, who is coming to that delicious spot in quest of health and repose. The crowd on the hills cried 'Vive l'Empereur,' and the band played the sempiternal 'La Reine Hortense.' The municipality and the directors of the Thermal Company deeply and reiteratedly bent their backs.

"Speculative politicians predict that the projects in course of elaboration at the said pavilion will prove as eventful to Europe as those which were elaborated there in the autumn that preceded the battle of Solferino. *En attendant*, the inhabitants of Saint-Julien, who have the happiness of living in the neighborhood of Metz, and who had shown a shade of hesitation at being shot by bullets or cannon-balls fired from the Polygon when tending their vineyards, that bend under the weight of grapes, have been told by the local authorities that they will be granted two days a week to do their work.

"'And the other days,' did they ask?

"'On the other days the experiments and the manœuvres will take place as heretofore. You are warned to let your vineyards alone on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and you are to be thankful.'"

The Jews of Prague.

As long ago as the days when Jerusalem was in its power and might, if we are to believe tradition, there came a number of Jewish merchants from the East, and founded a colony in Prague. They did not deal in cloths or clothes then, but trafficked extensively in slaves, the captives taken in the Jewish wars. So history calls this the oldest Hebrew settlement in Europe. Go with us down to the River Moldau, which divides the city into two sections—a dark, sluggish stream, of little note in history. This is the "Judenstadt," or Jews' town. The streets are narrow, dirty, and extremely unpleasant. The buildings are small, dingy, and filthy. The whole section has a large wall around it, and heavy gates. Within these narrow boundaries exist ten thousand people—the "chosen people," if we may call them as they call themselves. Catholic intolerance has walled them in, and formerly locked the gates upon them at sunset. They have been persecuted for centuries—often been the victims of massacre here in their poor hovels. Within the small enclosure they have ten synagogues. Singular people! They are the same here to-day as they were two thousand years ago; living in the same faith, worshipping in the same manner, eating the same food, observing the same customs. Time changes everything but a Jew—him, never. Of all the peoples of the earth they alone maintain their nationality.

Fortunately, it is Saturday, the Hebrew Sabbath. In one corner of the "quarter" stands a dilapidated-looking structure, sunk into the ground, for it is so old that the streets have filled up almost to its windows. It is a remarkable pile. The dust of eight centuries is upon its windows, and the mold of years covers it. We enter. The dingy interior, lit by swinging lamps, is crowded to suffocation. It is the old Synagogue, the revered spot of Jewish worship. There are a thousand voices mumbling prayers and hymns in unison, each person with a white mantle around his neck, and head covered. The features are the same that you have seen in Chatham street, in the rag market, and at the money changers. They have no more changed than have the customs of this peculiar people. Around the room are Hebrew inscriptions, and the books of the law are in the centre. It would be sacrilege to sweep the floor or to brush down the cobwebs that have grown black and solemn through the centuries.

This is perhaps the oldest Jewish temple now used at the present day. It is surrounded by a small burying-ground, where the stones are piled one above the other. In this little square, scarce larger than the floor of a small house, ten thousand people have buried their dead for eight hundred years! It is considered a sacred spot, and hither come thousands of Jewish pilgrims every year. Each stone bears the mark of the tribe to which the deceased belonged, and you can easily pick out the descendants of Levi and Aaron. In the centre of the ground is a structure where the common grave clothes are kept. When a body is brought in, be it that of a Rabbin or of a lower class, it is laid out in the same cerements, and buried in the same common field. But do not believe that the Jews of Prague are poor, because they huddle together like ants and live in filth and rags. It were a sad impeachment upon their race. It is current in Prague that in many a strong box in the "Judenstadt" are hoarded millions of Austrian "guilders" and precious stones of rare value. But like "Shylock," they never leave their house unguarded, and no "Launcelot" remains long in their service.—*Letter to Boston Journal.*

—English courts have decided that an editor may call a lawyer a "long-eared, flat-shouldered, and cut-hammed breed."

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

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NEW STORE. **JAMES M'MULLAN,** NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
24 PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tues'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, September 19
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax:—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children....$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 9 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 15, 1 P.M

Sunday, August 16, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 17, 11 A.M	Monday, Aug 17, 3 P.M
Tuesday, " 18, 11 A.M	Tuesday, " 18, 3 P.M
Wed'day, " 19, 12 M	Wed'day, " 19, 4 P.M
Thursday, " 20, 1 P.M	Thursday, " 20, 5 P.M
Friday, " 21, 1½ P.M	Friday, " 21, 5½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 124*

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
22* No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River
Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26t

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226t] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON....Lemarie
PEREIRE....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont
ST. LAURENT....Bocande
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
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LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 39 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 26†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—
On $20....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT.
The commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.
We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 129wfm

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Report Upon the Scientific Training of Artisans.

The Select Committee appointed in England to inquire into the provisions for giving instruction in theoretical and applied science to the industrial classes have made the following report:—

"The foremen are almost without exception persons who have been selected from the class of workmen by reason of their superior natural aptitude, steadiness, and industry. Their education, and that of the workmen, during the school age, has been received in elementary schools; and owing both to the defective character of the instruction in some of those schools, and to the early age at which the children go to work, it is rarely sufficient to enable them to take advantage of the scientific instruction at a later period. In this statement the children educated as half-timers under the Factory act must, as a rule, be included. The evidence of Mr. Mundella and other witnesses tends to show that the primary education received in the factory school is insufficient, except where the employment and education are both uninterrupted between the ages of eight and thirteen, and where the instruction is given in good schools established or supported by manufacturers who take an active and intelligent interest in the welfare of the children whom they employ. The little rudimentary knowledge acquired at school is rarely retained after the young people have been at work two or three years, and elementary scientific instruction is thus entirely beyond the reach of a large portion of our industrial population. The series of schools at Halifax, at Oldham, etc., are exceptional instances of fair elementary education to children, followed by elementary instruction in theoretical and applied science to young persons and adults.

* * * "In Scotland, where the superior primary instruction of the artisans removes one of the obstacles to their acquiring scientific instruction, the Watt Institute of Edinburgh and the Andersonian University of Glasgow have rendered good service, the former during nearly half a century, the latter for more than twenty years. They can boast amongst their scholars such names as Nasmyth, James Young, and many others. Technical objections have hitherto prevented these schools from receiving the grants of the Science and Art Department; but within the last twelve months these have been overcome.

"The Mining School of Cornwall, as described by Mr. Robert Hunt, keeper of mining records, is the only one of its kind. The mining population being scattered over a wide area, it is necessary to send a teacher to the villages in order to conduct the classes. The miners are taught the elements of chemical and physical science with special reference to their occupations; and the school is producing results which are excellent, though limited as to their area by want of funds. The wages of the miners are inadequate to enable them to pay fees sufficiently high to support the school, even with the aid of payment on results from the Department of Science and Art, and the local subscriptions do not enable the promoters to provide instruction for all the villages which require or desire it.

PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS OF GREAT INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

"In those not unfrequent cases where these persons also have risen from the rank of artisans, exceptional gifts, including more especially those of unconquerable perseverance and energy, which had caused their elevation, have also enabled them generally to correct the deficiencies of their early literary training. Any knowledge of scientific principles which they may have acquired is generally the result of solitary reading, and of observation of the facts with which their pursuits have made them familiar. More generally, however, the training of the capitalists, and of the managers of their class, has been that of the higher secondary schools, followed in rare, though in more recent years less unfrequent, instances by a course of more or less systematic scientific instruction in colleges like the Royal School of Mines, the Royal College of Chemistry, University and King's Colleges, London; Owens College, Manchester; and the laboratories of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The scientific courses of Oxford have been too recently instituted, and have hitherto been devoted too entirely to pure science to have had any appreciable influence on the scientific instruction of this class; besides which, a feeling exists, to which expression was given by Mr. Chance, the eminent manufacturer of Smethick, himself a man of great scientific attainments and a distinguished member of the University of Cambridge, that however suitable the universities may be or become for the training of professors of science of the higher class, the habits at present acquired there by the sons of wealthy men are not conducive to the successful prosecution of an industrial career.

"The military and scientific department of the Proprietary College of Cheltenham, and the City of London Endowed School, are exceptional instances of secondary schools in which instruction in science holds the first place. In the great public schools of Harrow and Rugby instruction in one scientific subject, in addition to classics and mathematics, has only recently been made compulsory. Any attempt to analyze briefly the evidence as to the degree of instruction given at King's College and University College, London, and Owens College, Manchester, would probably fail to convey a correct impression. Your committee would therefore direct attention to the evidence. The same observation applies to the University of Edinburgh, where a chair of civil engineering has recently been founded by Sir David Baxter, to the endowment of which the Government has agreed to contribute. The engineers of Manchester and the neighborhood have raised a fund for endowing a similar chair at Owens College in that city. To that fund a single firm of mechanical engineers contributes £3000, besides a subscription of £250 per annum from one of its partners. The college is full to overflowing, and a proposed building fund of £150,000 has already received subscriptions amounting to £40,000. The Royal School of Mines, in Jermyn street, in addition to its lectures to artisans, delivered by some of the most eminent men of science, has systematic courses of lectures on nearly every subject usually comprised in a higher technical course, with the important exception of mathematics.

RELATION OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION TO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

"The industrial system of the present age is based on the substitution of mechanical for animal power; its development is due in this country to its stores of coal and of metallic ores, to our geographical position and temperate climate, and to the unrivalled energy of our population. The acquisition of scientific knowledge has been shown by the witnesses to be only one of the elements of an industrial education and of industrial progress. Indeed, there is a preponderance of evidence to show that so far as the workmen, as distinguished from the managers, are concerned, it can be considered an essential element only in certain trades, or generally as enlarging the area from which the foremen and managers may be drawn. In all cases, another and an indispensable element of industrial success is the acquisition of practical experience and manipulative skill. The evidence given before your committee places beyond all doubt the fact that these latter acquirements are possessed in a pre-eminent degree by our manufacturing population of every grade, according to their several necessities.

"Only two witnesses from Birmingham—the one an eminent merchant, the other a manufacturing jeweller—and Mr. Gill, a woollen manufacturer, of Innerleithen, in Scotland, attribute the loss of certain trades to the superior skill, appliances, and education of the German, Belgian, and American manufacturers; and the great steel works of Krupp, in Westphalia, have been named as the only instance of a factory which is said to possess an organization superior to that of any establishment in the same branch of industry in this country. At the same time nearly every witness speaks of the extraordinary rapid progress of continental nations in manufactures, and attributes that rapidity, not to the model workshops which are met with in some foreign countries, and are but an indifferent substitute for our own great factories, and for those which are rising up in every part of the continent; but, besides other causes, to the scientific training of the proprietors and managers in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany, and to the elementary instruction which is universal amongst the working population of Germany and Switzerland.

CONCLUSION.

"The evidence which has been given before your committee, and in part summarized in the preceding pages, together with the information which is accessible to them in common with other members of the community, has convinced them:—

"1. That with the view to enable the working class to benefit by scientific instruction, it is of the utmost importance that efficient elementary instruction should be within the reach of every child.

"2. That unless regular attendance of the children for a sufficient period can be obtained, little can be done in the way of their scientific instruction.

"3. That elementary instruction in drawing, in physical geography, and in the phenomena of nature, should be given in elementary schools.

"4. That adult science classes, though of great use to artisans, to foremen, and to the smaller manufacturers, cannot provide all the scientific instruction which those should possess who are responsible for the conduct of important industrial undertakings. That all whose necessities do not oblige them to leave school before the age of fourteen, should receive instruction in the elements of science as part of their general education.

"5. That the reorganization of secondary instruction and the introduction of a larger amount of scientific teaching into secondary schools are urgently required, and ought to receive the immediate consideration of Parliament and the country.

"6. That it is desirable that certain endowed schools should be selected in favorable situations for the purpose of being reconstituted as science schools, having in view the special requirements of the district; such schools to be rendered available to the surrounding districts, by the establishment of exhibitions open to public competition; so that the children of every grade may be able to rise from the lowest to the highest school.

"7. That superior colleges of science, and schools for special scientific instruction requiring costly buildings and laboratories, cannot be supported by fees alone, without aid from one or more of the following sources, viz.:—the state, the localities, and endowments or other benefactions.

"8. That such colleges and special schools are most likely to be most successful if established in centres of industry, because the choice of such centres tends to promote the combination of science with practice on the part both of the professors and of the pupils; and to enable many to attend them to whom the expenses of living at a distance from home would otherwise be an insuperable barrier.

"9. That the provinces of England, especially the agricultural districts, have not received a sufficient proportion of the State grants for scientific education.

"10. That those provinces of England are entitled to such a modification of the public grants as will afford them increased aid, supplementary to the funds which they may raise in their own localities for the purpose of promoting scientific instruction. That grants of money from the national exchequer for local scientific instruction should be chiefly designed to promote local activity, and a better use of resources otherwise available, and should be regarded as occasional or temporary.

"11. That some slight addition to the emoluments of science teachers would probably tend materially to promote the establishment and permanence of elementary science classes.

"12. That the provisions of the Public Libraries' and Museums' act should be altered so as to enable public bodies to levy a slightly increased rate for scientific purposes.

"13. That the managers of training colleges for the teachers of elementary schools should give special attention to the instruction of those teachers in theoretical and applied science, where such instruction does not exist already.

"14. That teachers in elementary day schools should be paid on results, for teaching science to the older scholars, in the same way as payment is now made for drawing in such schools. That the education of higher science teachers should be encouraged, by the granting of degrees in science at Oxford and Cambridge as at other universities, and by the opening of a greater number of fellowships to distinction in natural science as well as in literature, and mathematical and moral science.

"15. That a more intimate connection between the various Government institutions for scientific instruction in London would increase the efficiency of each of these institutions, and that the constitution and management of those institutions and their future relations to each other requires further investigation."

Cameo Engraving.

The art of cutting cameos is a species of sculpture rather than engraving. There are two kinds of cameos, one of which is stone of different colored strata, so that the raised figure is of a different color from the ground, the other is of the conch shell. The shells are sawed into squares with saws of soft iron, similar to those used by sculptors. After the shells are cut into suitable pieces they are ground on a stone to their required shapes, by grinding them nicely on the edges and leaving them thick in the middle. After this they must be cemented on a stick about six or seven inches long, with cement of Burgundy pitch and rosin of equal parts, heated together until they are perfectly amalgamated. The end of the stick is immersed in the cement while it is warm, and enough attaches itself to it to fasten the shell, which must also be slightly warmed or the two will not be attached. After being cool the shell is ready for cutting.

To produce a likeness of an object, the best way is to cut the profile on paper, lay it on the shell, and trace it out. The best gravers, the harder the better, are alone fit for the work, and they are ground down to different shaped points, some diamond, some oval, some chisel shaped, and some round. After the likeness or design is traced on the shell it has to be blocked out with the hand, or it might be done by flat drills in a lathe. The blocking out is done by tracing the design with the diamond pointed graver, and leaving the pencilings distinct, and cutting away all the outside with chisels and gouges, taking care to leave the groundwork thick enough to finish up.

After the blocking out is completed, begin with the top of the profession, in making the head, by leaving a space for the hair a little raised, and then engraving the features, taking great pains not to do much at a cut, for if once spoiled there is no remedy. The neck and breast are done next, as cautiously as the face. The hair is done last, and is the most difficult part to perform, although the uninitiated would think it the simplest; but it is the most difficult work of all; for no matter how good the rest of the work may be, if the hair is poorly executed the whole figure looks bad. In cutting the hair it must be gracefully curled with delicate curves. Sculptured heads are the best models for the learner to study.

After the figure or design is finished with the graver, the cameo is polished with pumice stone as smooth as possible until all the marks of the graver disappear. It is then finished with a stiff tooth brush and potter's clay, or whiting and water, and afterwards washed in pure water, when it will be observed to have that beautiful polish for which cameos are so justly admired, and which made them, on account of their chasteness of coloring, a very popular branch of jewelry.

To take the cameo off the stick after it is finished, it is necessary to heat the stick over a spirit lamp until the cement warms, when it is ready for framing.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.
For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.
For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.
Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.
WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.
At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.
At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.
At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.
At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.
At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.
11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.
On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 15½

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.
Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.
Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.
Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.
Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).
Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.
On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.
The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.
410

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.
Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—
FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.
ON SUNDAY.
Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.
SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.
Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.
J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.
By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.
Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2†] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
227† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·30 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3. 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ......$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ......3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ......3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ......3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.
At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)
At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.
An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15½ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.
Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through tickets to all points West, South, South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.
On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street......5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco......6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street......10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield......1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street......7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic......4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 628 CHESNUT Street.
7 31f D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves	Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves	Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives	at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves	Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves	Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives	at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves	Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves	Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives	at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves	Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves	Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives	at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves	Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves	Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives	at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
111 ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2·00 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning.
August 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 12 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning.
Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 14 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street: rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CAPE MAY.
On Saturday,
August 15, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, rear of Congress Hall Hotel will be sold, a furnished Cottage and lot of Ground, situated on the north side of South street, containing in front 78 feet 5 inches, and extending 200 feet in depth to North street, having ample room for two cottages facing on North street.
Terms cash. Sale positive.
PERRY STREET COTTAGE.
At the same time will be sold, a very desirable furnished three-story Cottage, situated on the west side of Perry street, fifty feet north of North street, containing fifty feet front on Perry street, and extending of that width a further depth of 25 feet, having a Stable on the rear, with carriage-way into North street.
Terms at sale. 1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 18¼

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday morning.
August 17, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufactures, including a large line of Women's, Misses' and Children's City-made Goods. [8 13 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS ETC ETC.
On Saturday Morning.
Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1740 Francis street, above Eighteenth and Coates streets. 8 14 1t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—
FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.
Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.
FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.
ON SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR WAY STATIONS.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.
On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.
Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."
J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5½ No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors. Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5½ No. 422 VINE Street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denomination printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20......TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100......FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards......FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT.

The commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Appeal of Chief Justice Pearson to the Conservatives—Voting for Grant the Only Road to Peace.

The following is the letter of Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, of North Carolina, himself a Conservative, to the Conservatives of that state, which has been alluded to in our despatches:—

To the Conservative party:—

I am alarmed at the condition of the country and fear we are drifting into another civil war. In my opinion the "war clouds" are darkening now as in the winter of 1860-61. We were then promised "peaceable secession;" we are now to have "peaceable nullification." Under these circumstances I feel it to be a duty to make known the reasoning by which I have arrived at the conclusion that every man who has an interest at stake and who wishes to have peace and avoid bloodshed, should vote for Grant and Colfax. Being a member of the conservative party, and having been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the nomination of both parties, by a unanimous vote of the people, it is fair to presume that I have their confidence, and that what I say will be considered calmly, as the advice of a friend who has no motive save the public good. I trust to be held justified, by the emergency, for expressing my opinion, and to be allowed to do so, without being drawn into the vortex of politics; with my views silence would be criminal. God Almighty! forbid a war of races! Violent politicians avow their purpose to agitate, turn things upside down, nullity and bring on another war, rather than submit to let the negroes vote and hold office. But is it not the part of wisdom and patriotism to accept "the situation," and try to make the most of a bad bargain, rather than make bad worse? I cannot, as others seem to be able to do, exclude from my mind the fact that the South attempted a revolution and was subjugated, and our condition is one of the bitter fruits of rebellion! "Let us have peace." This is the point on which my opinion rests.

The New York Convention declares our State Government a mere creation of usurpation, and of course not entitled to the allegiance of the people; and it proclaims the Reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void"—omitting the word null, lest it might call up unpleasant recollections of the days of nullification, when the strong will of Jackson prevented war. If the Reconstruction acts are void so are the reconstruction measures of President Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves. This leads to war. But it is said "slavery and secession" are dead issues. Why or how? Admit, however, that the only object is to deprive the freedmen of political rights. How can that be effected? Some say "it is to be done by the ballot and not by the bayonet." How? That's the question. The freedmen are now in possession of the right to vote; of course, if they vote, the Constitution cannot be amended, so the only mode is to carry out practically the doctrine that the Reconstruction acts are void, and our Constitution is of no effect. This is nullification, and disguise it as they may, it must result in war. History furnishes no instances of four millions of people, backed as they are, in our State, by a clear majority of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political rights which they have enjoyed for years. It cannot be done without a civil war. It is against the order of nature.

My countrymen! it is time to pause and refuse longer to follow the lead of violent politicians. We should discard prejudice and passion, and act on our own judgment as to what should be done under the circumstances by which we find ourselves surrounded.

The most violent members of any party, provided that they can get members enough at the start to make a respectable showing, always carry their point, for reason is put aside, vituperation and abuse are hurled at all who hesitate—"he is not a friend of the South, he is a traitor to his race and color, etc. etc." The women and children (creatures of feeling) join in the clamor, and so it goes. You and I were opposed to secession, the bulk of the people oppose it, yet we were hurried into it. After the ordinance, like true men, we adhered to our State, and rendered faithful allegiance to the Confederacy up to the surrender What did we gain by it. I should rather ask, Who can estimate what we lost by it?

Let me ask, why did General Lee surrender? Because he could not help it! For the same reason, we must submit to the political, not the social (for that is a thing under our own control) equality of the freedmen. This is "the situation"—the question is, shall we go on and again make bad worse, or shall we try to make the best of it?

What is the reason that the negro vote, instead of being scattered, is concentrated with the full force of a solid column? It is carried by the violent opposition made to the will of the General Government in regard to reconstruction.

The freedmen have still an undefined impression that there is still a wish to reduce them to slavery. They certainly have a well-founded belief that there is a determination to deprive them of political equality.

This makes them "pull together;" remove the pressure and their vote will be neutralized, and unless I mistake the power and effect of the superiority of the white man, aided as he is by education and the possession of the wealth of the country, in a few years they will vote as before 1835.

My conclusion is, we must concede to the freedmen political equality, if we can only satisfy them we do so in good faith by voting for Grant and Colfax. Then there will be an end of the strife. The contemplation of war and bloodshed will be put far from us. The freedmen will become satisfied that it is for their good interest to allow us to have the guidance of public affairs, and the innate power and vigor of the white man will convince the world that we are able to carry a weight of four millions imposed on us by the unaccountable decrees of Providence, and still work out our destiny as the grandest republic that has ever been known among the nations.

It is inevitable that the conservatives must split into two parties. The peace conservatives and the war conservatives, or, to avoid inconsistency, the nullifiers. The difference is so vital that they cannot act together as one party. The nullifiers act with the Democrats. There can be no reason why the conservatives, without identifying themselves with the Republicans, but keeping up their organization as a party, and leaving the nullifiers to go to themselves, may not act with the Republican party, and vote for Grant as the man for the occasion, who, like Jackson, will put a stop to nullification in the new shape in which it now raises its hydra head.

Whe the storm is over, the conservative party, representing as it does, the property and intelligence of the State, will take the guidance of affairs, and all will be well. R. M. PEARSON.

Richmond Hill, N. C., July 20, 1868.

RAILROADS.

—An important announcement is made by the authorities of the Virginia Central Railroad. It seems that the postponement of the vote on the proposed subscription by Augusta county has delayed the consolidation of the Company into the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, but it is believed that this delay will not long continue. In the meantime the Central Railroad Company propose to complete the road from Covington to White Sulphur Springs without delay, and now advertise for proposals to do the grading, under authority already granted by law.

—The railroad meeting at Montrose, Pa., on Friday, was enthusiastic. Mr. Stevenson, engineer, reported that he had examined the route from Montrose to Hopbottom, a distance of thirteen miles, and found it very feasible, with no difficult or expensive obstacles to overcome; that the highest grade would not exceed one hundred and twenty-five feet to the mile: and that the road could be built and equipped for $250,000. A committee was appointed to correspond with the Erie, D. L. and W. and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies as to terms of connection.

—The Birdsboro and Wilmington (Pa.) Railroad is going ahead rapidly, owing to the energy of the engineers and officers in charge. The grading is pretty far advanced all along the line. The piers and abutments of the bridge over the Schuylkill at Birdsboro are nearly finished. This new road, when opened, will bring to Reading a large trade in all branches of business.

—The Luzerne (Pa.) *Union* says:—"For several weeks past an engineer corps has been engaged in running different lines through the Mahoning Valley, with a view to intersect the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Lehighton." The object evidently is to run the Little Schuylkill Railroad through the Valley and turn the extensive tonnage of that coal region into the Lehigh Valley channel.

—The land along the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway, belonging to the Company, which cost in 1837 but $10 per acre, it is stated now commands $1600, making the assets of the road over $46,000,000.

—The annual report of the Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the year ending March 31, 1868, states that the net profits of the last current year were $1,200,000, or six per cent. on a capital of $20,000,000.

—The section of the European and North American Railway from Milford to Passadunkeag, Maine, will be completed so that the regular trains will be run by November next. Five hundred laborers are employed on the track all the time.

—Ninety locomotives are now in use on the Union Pacific Railroad, and 107 others have been ordered.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

At his Old Tricks—A Series of Charges—Suspected of Larceny—A Dishonest Boarder—Stealing Meat—A Row and a Policeman Assaulted—A Tool Thief—House-Breakers—Alleged Extortion—Obstructing the Highway.

—A day or two since THE TELEGRAPH recorded the arrest of one Ulysses Blaker, for stealing lead pipe from the new buildings at Twentieth and Diamond streets, for which he was held to answer. He was again arrested yesterday at the old place for precisely the same offence. Alderman Hood has committed him to prison for a further hearing.

—The various charges of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and malicious mischief have been preferred against Nelson Hall. It seems that the accused, while in an intoxicated state, entered a tavern at Seventh street and Germantown avenue, yesterday, and not only behaved very disorderly, but threw the furniture around as though it belonged to him and cost nothing. He was taken into custody, and after a hearing was sent to prison to await trial.

—Two men went into a furnishing store at Seventh and Shippen streets, yesterday, under the pretense of buying shirts, but while there managed to stow away four coats, which one of them, named Joseph Peters, offered to pawn at a loan office in the vicinity. The proprietor suspecting that the articles had been stolen detained Peters until the arrival of a policeman. The second party escaped. The accused was bound over for a further hearing by Alderman Bonsall.

—On Water street, above Walnut, is a boarding house kept by one Thomas Woods. A few days ago Thomas Hyde engaged quarters, and last night, it is alleged, entered the room of a woman and stole a shawl. Alderman Carpenter sent him below to answer.

—Isaac Wagner and Frederick Erb are employed at a slaughter house at Charlotte and Poplar streets, the proprietor of which has for some time been missing meat. It is said a trap being laid, the accused were caught. Magistrate Toland committed them to prison.

—Last night a fight ensued between a party of drunken men at Willow street wharf. Harbor Policeman Myers interfered and arrested Andrew Dougherty, one of the participants. Dougherty showed fight, tripped the officer, knocked him down, and beat him. Myers, however, held on to his prisoner, and finally got him to the lockup. He was committed by Alderman Toland.

—A house at Forty-first and Poplar streets was entered yesterday afternoon by thieves, who, on ascending the stairs, were surprised by the appearance of the lady of the house. She caught one named William Riley, and then screamed for help. An officer responded to her cries, and succeeded in capturing two others. Before the Magistrate they gave the names of Wm. Riley, John Benner, and Charles Bowers, and were bound over for trial.

—Alderman Beitler has imposed the usual fine on Thomas McNutt, a hackman, who insisted upon charging a lady $2 for what 75 cents was considered an adequate recompense for the labor he had performed.

—Patrick Banner has been held in $1500 bail by Alderman Dallas, for obstructing the highway. The allegation is that on Tuesday last Patrick was driving a cart along Twenty-first street, and arriving at Washington avenue was warned by the railroad watchman of an approaching train. Instead of heeding the warning, he drove on, the consequence being that the train struck his horse, killing him instantly, and overturning two of the freight cars, which were damaged to the extent of about two thousand dollars.

AN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.—A few days since information was received by Officer Frank Wilson, of the Fourth District Police, which led him to suppose that William Wallace, in the employ of Wayne & Derr, No. 204 N. Delaware avenue, was violating the confidence reposed in him by the firm. Officer Wilson at once commenced to work up the case, and on Friday last was so far satisfied of Wallace's guilt that he arrested him, and took him before Recorder Given. Wallace had been in the employ of this firm for twelve years, and enjoyed their entire confidence. So highly was he regarded by them that when confined to his house by sickness members of the firm themselves would frequently take his week's wages to him. He received twelve dollars per week, had a family of seven children to support, but yet managed to build a house, and buy stock in railroads. His employers were slow to believe that he was dishonest, but when Officer Wilson got upon his track he soon proved to them that Wallace had been robbing them daily. Wallace opened the store in the morning at about 6 o'clock, and when he would sell goods he would make no return. It is estimated that he has in this way pilfered the firm of from $25 to $50 per week. Held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TRIP.—Yesterday the teachers and friends of the Bridesburg Presbyterian Sabbath School, Colonel Barton H. Jenks Superintendent, made an excursion to Fort Delaware, on the Pilot Boy. The excursionists were accompanied by the National Cornet Band of Frankford, who discoursed sweet music at intervals during the day, and in their new uniforms attracted considerable attention. The Commandant and officers of the fort took great pains to render the visit interesting and seemed pleased to answer the numberless questions in regard to everything in the fort. After visiting Delaware City for about an hour the excursionists returned on board the boat and partook of an elegant repast prepared by Messrs. Dubois & Young, of Philadelphia. Stopping at Pennsgrove to enjoy for awhile the breezes of the Delaware, the excursionists started for Chester, making a tour of the town, and then homeward bound arrived in good season at Bridesburg, well pleased with the trip, the officers of the boat and the harmonious manner in which everything had been conducted.

THE OLD DODGE.—Many of our citizens yesterday and to-day received a circular headed "Special and Last Award of Premiums to the Subscribers in aid of the Orphans' Institute," notifying them they had a present varying from $10 to $500 awarded them, which on receipt of five cents of the amount they would get by return mail. This is signed Read & Co. It is hardly necessary to say that this is the same firm who had charge of what was alleged to be the second drawing of the Washington Library Company.

A CHURCH ROBBED.—Christ Church, situated at Tulpehocken and Adams streets, Germantown, was entered on Tuesday night by the thieves cutting out the window with a diamond, and robbed of nineteen books of gold leaf, the property of the artist who was engaged in frescoing the walls, and the pulpit prayer-book.

A MESS OF FRAGMENTS.—Several of the railway lines are lifting old rails and old stones, and putting new ones in their places.

—A singular fact—some of Philadelphia's young bloods have a soft feminine voice in the evening, a deep masculine one in the morning. It may be accounted for by their sleeping out all night.

—Hard worked, city railway drivers and conductors. They hold a meeting on Sunday to devise plans for the reduction of the number of hours of labor.

—All the world now believes in No. 1. On the coming of the promised millenium it is expected that the other numerals will have somewhat of a chance.

—Red, white and blue—The dresses of a number of ladies in the belfry of Independence Hall, yesterday. Appropriate.

—The Northern Liberties Gas Works have also increased the price of gas. We are now all in the same boat.

—The bathing season wanes, and many of the sea-siders are returning, tanned, freckled, mosquito-bitten.

—Don't need it—the support which our lampposts nightly receive from kind-hearted individuals.

—The bearing of the doomed man, Alexander, at the County Prison, is quiet and resigned.

—A temperance order feasted on watermelons, etc., at Concert Hall last night.

—The "Berry Rail-Splitters," a Republican club, hold a meeting to-night.

—Eve is said to have been quicker at dressing than any of her daughters.

—The Twenty-fourth Ward "Boys in Blue" hold a meeting to-night.

—Whisky again—another seizure of the "illicit" has been made.

—Light—the bread at some of our bake-shops. No reference to scales.

—The weather to-day is beautifully fair—the atmosphere bracing.

—The Pennsylvania Hospital did a thriving business yesterday.

—Crowded—Moyamensing prison—the "down below."

—A safe robbery is not so for the owner.

—Flat—very flat—local news.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A lad of seven years, named Robert Hare, residing at No. 10 St. Stephens' Place, while endeavoring last evening, with a couple of other boys, to jump upon a train of three freight cars which were being pulled on Market street, between Eighth and Ninth, fell and was run over. The car passed over his leg and injured it so badly that amputation was rendered necessary. It seems that the boys attempted to get upon the platform of the middle car of the three—two of them leaping up at the same instant. Neither succeeded—one falling back into the street, while Hare in some way got his foot entangled in the step and dropped thence under the wheels.

The driver of the team, Albert W. Moore, was arrested and taken before Alderman Beitler; but it appearing that no blame attached to him, he was discharged.

FROM Mr. A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of the London *Punch, Fun, Reynolds' Miscellany*, the *Cornhill Magazine, London Society*, the *St. James' Magazine*, and *Temple Bar*. Mr. Winch's collection of periodical literature is large and varied, embracing all the publications of America and Europe of any value.

LARCENY OF TOOLS.—A man named Robert Alcott, a carpenter in the employ of William E. Carr, at Germantown, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of the larceny of a number of tools, the property of his employer. The tools were recovered, and Alcott committed.

A FATAL CASUALTY.—J. H. Taylor, the brakesman on the Reading Railroad, who was caught between two cars while coupling at Phœnixville, died last night at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest.

ENDORSED.—At a meeting last night the Good Intent Engine and Humane Hose Companies endorsed the nomination of Chief Engineer McCusker. The former voted against Mr. McCusker on his last election.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning thus refers to the money market of yesterday:—

"Government bonds opened steady, with very moderate transactions at the closing quotations of yesterday. After the call there was quite an active demand for 5-20s of 1865; with this exception, the market was dull.

"The railway share market opened steady on New York Central, Erie was pressed for sale, and declined to 57⅝. Michigan Southern sold at 85⅝. The Northwestern shares, Rock Island and Fort Wayne, were steady, At the Board the transactions were nominal and prices unchanged. The Western shares were well sustained, but New York Central and Erie were freely offered.

"The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway, when completed to Fishkill, will be one of the most costly works in the country at the par value of stocks and bonds; the bonds amounting to $20,0 0,000 and the stock to the same sum, making a total of forty millions of dollars for about 300 miles of road, or at the rate of $130,000 per mile. Even at $25 per share for the stock, the road will cost over $80 000 per mile for a single track. The Boston and Albany road—its competitor—with more than half the line double-tracked, fully equipped, and with immensely superior advantages in the way of depot grounds and buildings, stands at a cost of $17,000 000 against the $40,000 000 of the Hartford and Erie. A very large amount of the stock was sold and hypothecated at from $10 to $15 per share, and the capital has thus been swelled to proportions far beyond the value of the property."

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"There was a more active borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made without interest to either borrower or lender, and at one to three per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $42,6 ,000, the gold balances to $1,281,461 and the currency balances to $2,180,931. The steamer Hermann, for Bremen, took out $11 437 in specie, and the Havana steamer Eagle $58,000. The foreign bankers and other strong parties continue to be among the largest buyers of gold, but the demand is well distributed, and the indications are that the premium will gradually rise to about 150. There is a large speculative 'short' interest outstanding and this contributes to temporarily strengthen the upward course of the premium. At the same time the reduced rates of foreign exchange operate against any large shipments of specie for the time being, but there is no knowing how soon the surplus bills on the street may be absorbed and the rates advanced above the specie shipping point again.

"Money continues abundant at three and four per cent. for call loans on Government and other satisfactory collaterals, and the transactions at five are exceptional, even where small amounts are borrowed on miscellaneous security. First class houses have large sums offered to them by the banks at three per cent. without reference to the class of securities pledged. There is no perceptible increase in the supply of commercial paper, and the best grade is scarce and in request at 5½@6 per cent.

"The market for speculative stocks continues very languid and prices badly supported. It is to the interest of the various controlling cliques, however, that they should not decline, and with the abundant resources they are supposed to have at their command they would probably make it their business to advance quotations in the event of the bears having the temerity to sell them 'short' to any considerable extent. If, on the other hand, the street or the outside public would obligingly buy enough to make it an inducement to let the market down it would be lowered accordingly. Hence there is no safety in going either 'long' or 'short' and the only wise plan for outsiders to pursue is to leave the speculative stocks to the cliques. A rumor has been current for more than a week past to the effect that the Erie Railway Company has leased the Northern Railway of New Jersey, but as no official announcement of this kind has been made we merely give it for what it is worth.

"The market for Government securities has been very quiet all day, the transactions being more than usually limited, both at the Board and the counters of the principal dealers. There is no inquiry at present for the exportable bonds, and all the issues seem to sympathize with the stagnation in these. It will be observed that the five-twenties of 1868 are quoted a fraction higher than those of 1867, and this preference is attributable to the fact that they have one year longer to run than the latter."

—The Boston *Post* of Wednesday says:—

"Most of the banks report a sufficient number of applications for accommodation to balance their daily receipts of currency. The loans, which foot up nearly one hundred and four millions ($103,862 689), show conclusively that but little, comparatively, of the money in charge of the banks can be regarded as 'idle.' There are, however, quite a number of institutions pretty well supplied with funds, which would be readily exchanged for 3@4 months paper at 6@6½ per cent., and there are individual lenders in the open market seeking for A 1 signatures at 7 per cent., many of whom are finally compelled to take up with 6½@6¾ per cent. On call, very little doing; borrowers on Governments are supplied at 4 per cent.; other parties are charged 5 per cent."

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THIRD EDITION

THE OBSEQUIES.

Thaddeus Stevens—The Funeral Services at Washington—Bearing the Remains to Lancaster.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bearing the Remains of Thaddeus Stevens to Lancaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—At an early hour this morning crowds of people wended their way towards the Capitol for the purpose of looking for the last time upon the familiar face of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and of witnessing the funeral ceremonies prior to the departure of the remains for Lancaster. At half-past seven o'clock the rotunda was filled to overflowing.

Among the prominent personages present were Attorney-General Evarts, Surgeon-General Barnes, Senators Sumner and McDonald, Hon. Dennis Barnes, General Joseph A. Ekin, Mayor Bowen, and a large number of prominent citizens of Washington; also, several of the Sisters of Charity from Providence Hospital. The services commenced at 8 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Emery, of this city, reading the Scriptures. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, who delivered a somewhat lengthy discourse upon the life and character of Mr. Stevens. At the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. Dr. Hamilton offered a prayer and pronounced a benediction.

After the household and immediate friends of the lamented dead had taken a last look of him the coffin was closed, and the pall-bearers carried it down to the east portico steps, to the hearse in waiting to convey it to the depot. A procession was formed in the following order:—Sergeants-at-arms of the Senate, Brown and James Ekin; Mozart (colored) Brass Band; detachment of Butler Zouaves (colored), with arms reversed and flag draped in mourning; detachment of the Capital Police; Attorney-General Evarts; Senator Sumner; Surgeon-General Barnes; Dr. Noble; young Mr. Stevens; family physician; Mayor Bowen; hearse, drawn by four horses; guard of honor, consisting of a squad of Butler Zouaves; family, in carriages; followed by citizens on foot.

The procession passed up North A street to First street, down First street to C street, and along that to the depot. The cortege arrived at the depot about a quarter of 10 o'clock, and the coffin was immediately borne to the cars, those who are to accompany the remains to Lancaster following. The train, which consisted of four cars, immediately started. The remains were placed in the front car in charge of the pall-bearers. In the second car is the Committee of City Councils of Washington.

The guard of honor, consisting of officers of Butler Zouaves, occupied the third car; the family and household of Mr. Stevens in the last car. There were no stoppages between Washington and Baltimore, and no incidents of special note along the route. The train reached Baltimore a little after 11 o'clock, and was immediately drawn through the city to the depot of the Northern Central Railway.

The Funeral of Thaddeus Stevens.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The funeral of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens took place this morning at 9 o'clock. The ceremonies were conducted in the Rotunda at the Capitol, and the remains left for Lancaster at 10 o'clock. The Rotunda was open all night, and a guard of honor, composed of twenty-five members of the Butler Zouaves, remained with the corpse. The crowd of visitors, both black and white, kept streaming into the Capitol last night until about 11 o'clock, when the numbers grew less, and at midnight quiet reigned in the Capitol. By 7 o'clock this morning the crowd began to assemble near the Capitol. The visitors, upon entering the Rotunda, passed around the coffin to have a last look at the departed statesman, a sentinel being posted at each corner of the catafalque, to direct persons and prevent a crowd from assembling about the coffin.

George S. Brown, Esq., Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, and General James A. Ekin, who conducted the arrangements on the part of the family of the deceased, and General Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings, were on hand at an early hour perfecting all arrangements for the services. The body bearers, eight gentlemen from Lancaster county, who accompanied the remains, were Messrs. J. M. Parke, Samuel Houston, S. S. Strachom, R. Junkin Jacobs, Joseph Cook, E. S. Brosius, W. F. Martin, and J. O. Easton. They will act as pall-bearers until the body reaches Lancaster. At five minutes past 8 o'clock they were arranged upon either side of the coffin; and immediately in the rear of them a guard of the Butler Zouaves with side arms; while at the head of the coffin chairs were arranged for the family of the deceased. Senators Trumbull and Sumner, and the Committee from the Washington City Councils were present and joined in the procession, and shortly after the ministers, attending physicians, family, and servants of the deceased entered, when the services were commenced by a reading from the 98th Psalm, and other selections from the Bible, after which Rev. Dr. Gray arose and delivered a sermon of about a half hour's length. After which followed prayer and a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, pastor of Ryland Chapel, of this city. Eleven Sisters of Charity, from Providence Hospital, were present during the services, at the conclusion of which the procession of friends and mourners moved to the Baltimore depot. The hearse containing the remains was drawn by four white horses. The route of the procession was lined with spectators. On the arrival at the depot, the remains were deposited in the car arranged for the purpose, when all intending to accompany them secured seats in the train. The features of the deceased have changed considerably since yesterday; the eyes and temples are very much sunken, and the face is of an almost saffron hue. A very large crowd was assembled at the depot, and at 10 o'clock, as the train moved off, dispersed in different directions.

Railroad Election at Nashville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.—The election of President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was held yesterday, and after an excited and a somewhat bitter contest, E. W. Cole was chosen, beating his opponent, Judge Henry Cooper, by a large majority.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Escort to Mr. Stevens' Remains—The New York Fire.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Funeral Escort.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—One hundred and twenty-five members of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club escorted the remains from the Capitol to the depot, and a Committee of Three proceeded with the corpse to Lancaster.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destruction by Fire of Appleton's Publishing House.—Loss $200,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the premises of D. Appleton & Co., the book publishers, corner of Grand and Green streets. The flames were first seen in the five-story brick building on Green street, adjoining the publishing house.

In less than five minutes a volume of fire rushed out from the windows, lighting up the whole neighborhood, and in fifteen minutes the whole of the five-story structure was in flames. The firemen were compelled to direct their streams to the buildings on the opposite side of the street, as the intense heat was setting them on fire.

At about half past 3 o'clock the outer wall, No. 52 Green street, fell into the street with a tremendous crash. Fortunately warning was given, and the firemen had time to get out of the way. The fire was completely subdued at 5 o'clock this morning; the building, however, was totally consumed, and presents a miscellaneous mass of charred walls and ruins. The loss is estimated $200,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A fire occurred at the corner of Eleventh and West streets last night, in the building occupied by G. B. Lawton & Co. as a feed and grain store. The loss amounts to $24,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, and a negro, named Smith, has been arrested on suspicion.

FROM CHICAGO.

Another Strike—The Western Democracy—The Cattle Plague Subsides.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Another strike took place among the laborers on Rock Island, on the 12th instant. One hundred quit work. The strikers are some of the men, who nine days ago struck on account of the ruling of General Schofield, but afterwards went to work. It seems that at the time of the first strike a committee from the strikers waited on Hiram Price, Representative in Congress from the District, and asked his opinion in regard to the intention of Congress in passing the Eight-hour law; whether ten hours' pay was to be allowed or not under it.

Mr. Price told them the question of wages was to be considered when the law was passed, and that he was not prepared to give an opinion. He advised the men to go to work, labor eight hours a day, and accept eight hour wages, and when Congress meets, present their claims for the amount withheld under the Schofield decision. The men adopted this advice, and went to work, but after working a few days they again struck.

The Democrats had a large meeting here last night. Speeches were made by Senator Doolittle and Mr. O'Brien, candidate for Congress at large from Illinois. Mr. Doolittle is to fill a week's appointment in Indiana, commencing at South Bend, on the 17th.

There have been no more cattle disease at Union Stock Yards in this city, for two days, and the panic is gradually disappearing. The sales were larger yesterday than for a week past.

FROM CANADA.

The Adams' Express Robbers.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—The police of this city and detectives from the United States visited the Turf Club Hotel and the Bronton Club House, last night and arrested the proprietors and several others for complicity in the Adams' Express robberies in the United States. The arrests number ten or twelve and the parties are well known gamblers and sporting men.

The residence of John Bell, on Adelaide street, and three adjacent houses were destroyed by fire last night.

A Prohibition.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—An order in council has been passed prohibiting the importation of horned cattle from the United States i to the provinces of Quebec and Ontorio.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

General Thomas' Western Tour—Failure of an Artesian Well.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Adjutant-General Thomas is in the city, and will leave to-morrow evening for Leavenworth, on a tour through the West.

The Artesian well at the county farm has now reached a depth of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and the boring has been ordered to cease. It has taken three years to obtain this depth, and it is now ascertained that fresh water cannot be obtained by deeper boring.

A Hurricane in New Hampshire.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—A heavy hurricane, disastrous in its results, passed over Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday afternoon. Captain John Fisher, a veteran seaman seventy years of age, was capsized in a boat and drowned. A large tent at Frost's Point, in which the Portsmouth Philharmonic Society were holding a pic-nic, was lifted bodily, poles, stakes, and all, and scattered over the members and musicians. Four persons were injured, none seriously. At the plains a large crowd had assembled to witness the second game of base-ball between picked nines from Pine Beach and Portsmouth. The gust frightened the horses and dispersed the crowd home, of whom some were slightly injured, and all badly frightened.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Reading, 91⅛; Canton Company, 46½; Erie Railroad, 57⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 100⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108⅞; Michigan Central, 85; New York Central, 127¾; Illinois Central, 147; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 46½; Missouri 6s, 92⅞; Hudson River, 126¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅞; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 112¼; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 109. Gold, 147⅝. Sterling, 109⅞. Money unchanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet at 29¼c. Flour steady: sales of 9000 barrels State at $7·40@10·25; Ohio, $9@13·50; Western, $7·40@10·80; Southern, $9·30@15; California, $10·50@12·50. Wheat quiet: sales of 7500 bushels spring at $2·15. Corn active and advanced 1c; sales of 100,000 bushels at $1·14@1·21. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels at 82½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·77. Lard quiet at 18¾@19c. Whisky quiet at 67½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh 6s.gold l...b5.. 88		100 sh Reading............	45⅝
$5000 do................	88	200 do..ls..s5wn..	45⅝
$1000 N P R 6s......... ...	90	300 do....ls..b30..	45⅝
$4000 Read 6s, '43-80......	91	100 do..................	45⅝
300 sh Leh Nav..ls..s5..	21½	500 do..........s30..	45⅝
100 sh Cata Pf......b30..	34½	30 do..........ls..	45⅝
100 do..................	34	20 do..................	45⅝
100 sh Phil & E.....b60..	26¾	100 do..........b30..	45⅝
100 sh Read R......b30..	45⅝	200 do......ls.b30..	45 44
100 do..................	45 56	100 do..s5wn&in	45⅝
100 do..................	45·6	100 do..........s30..	45⅝
100 do...s10. flat..	45¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$19500 City 6s, New...ls..	103	100 sh Penna R.....s10..	53¼
$5000 do.. New........	103	200 do..s60wn..ls	53
$100 do.. New........	102¾	28 do..........b5..	53⅛
100 sh Cata Prf............	34	100 sh Read R..............	45¾
100 do.........b30..	34	100 do......s5wn..	45 44
45 sh Leh V R............	58¾	100 do.........b30..	45 44
12 do..........b5..	58½		

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London Journals on the Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Telegrams promptly received from New York, announcing the death of Thaddeus Stevens, created a most profound sensation, and nearly all the morning journals have elaborate obituary notices.

The *Times*, after recounting Mr. Stevens' prominent connection with the recent impeachment project, and his views relative to the payment of United States five-twenties, concludes its article as follows:—"The death of Thaddeus Stevens is not now a public loss. His impeachment policy was of incalculable injury to his political party, and the financial dishonesty which he encouraged dies with him. He was a fanatical, bitter, and self-willed man, but not mean or deceitful. He is the last of the leading Americans who had the courage to rise above political partisanship."

The *Morning Telegraph* says:—"Mr. Stevens was neither good, wise, nor generous, but in his time did signal service, and, with all his faults, merits the famous phrase—'That was a man.'"

The *Daily News* says:—"The death of Mr. Stevens leaves an important place unfilled, both in the lead of his party and in the annals of the nation."

The other journals have articles expressing similar views.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 14—Evening.—Consols, 94⅛ for money, and 94⅛a94¼ for account. United States Five-twenties, 71¼. Illinois Central, 92¼; Erie, 36: Atlantic and Great Western, 38¼.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 14—Evening.—United States Five-twenties, 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—Evening.—Cotton firmer and active, but not quotably higher. Sales today, 15,000 bales. Corn easier. No. 2 red Western Wheat scarce at 4s. 2d. Peas advanced to 47s Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon advanced to 50s. All other quotations unchanged.

GLASGOW, Aug. 14—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from New York August 8.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Another Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The Adams Express Company has been robbed of about $7000 in an adroit manner. Two men rented an office on the second floor of No. 14 Second street yesterday, and put out a sign B. F. Goodrich & Co. By last night's train the Express Company received a package from Odin, Ill., addressed as above, purporting to contain $147,000·70. This morning the package was delivered by a messenger, who, while waiting for a receipt, was seized by the throat by a man in the office, and another applied chloroform to him.

The messenger struggled valiantly, and not yielding readily to the influence of the chloroform, was struck three heavy blows on the head with a bar of iron and knocked senseless. The robbers then rifled the messenger's pouch of its contents and escaped. The package was no doubt a bogus one, and the whole affair a "put up" job. No clue to the robbers has been obtained. The messenger, Isaiah Cross, is badly hurt, having three ugly wounds on his head and being severely injured in one hand.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R............	127	Pacific M. S. Co......	102⅝
N.Y. and E. R.........	53⅜	Western U. Tel......	33¾
Ph. and Rea. R........	90½	Tol. & Wabash R...	50½
Mich. S.and N. I. R..	84¼	Mil. and St. P. com	74
Cle. and Pitt. R........	86½	Adams Express Co.	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	Wells' Fargo.........	25½
Chi.and N. W. pref...	81⅝	U. S. Express.........	41
Chi. and R. I. R.....	111½	Tennessee 6s, new..	63¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R..................	108	Gold.....................	146¾
		Market weak.	

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—At the 2 o'clock hearings at the Central Station William Burns, a lad sixteen years of age, was charged with the larceny of an umbrella from the store of Mrs. Evans, No. 24 S. Eighth street. Having admitted the fact, he was bound over in $1000 bail for trial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster.—William B. Rudelman, Prosecuting Attorney.—Prison cases were tried this morning.

Before the business of the day was begun a member of the bar stated to the Court that in a petty assault and battery case between two respectable business men of Market street the defendant had been in attendance yesterday up to 2 o'clock, and, his case not having been reached, then went home. A few moments afterwards counsel for the prosecution had his name called caused his bail to be forfeited, sued out a bench warrant, and placed it in the hands of a policeman instead of an officer of the Court, as the rules require. The policeman arrested him and threw him into a cell, where he was kept all night. The gentleman then went on to say that such petty, malicious persecutions as this should not be tolerated by the Court, and if it was to be the practice to give bench warrants to policemen, he thought the whole bar should know it. Counsel on the other side explained that the bench warrant had been openly applied for and granted, and the defendant had been placed in custody according to the rules of Court.

His Honor distinctly said that such was not to be the practice; that the process of the Court should be executed by the officers of the Court, unless the permission of the Judge be given to any other arrangement.

Peter McGowen was tried for malicious mischief. He was in the employ of August Reimer as carriage driver, having charge of the finest vehicle in the stable, and it was alleged that on account of misconduct he was discharged. Shortly afterwards he was found there at noon, and made to go away, and then it was discovered that this elegant carriage was badly defaced by large cuts and gashes that had been made by a knife, injuring it to the extent of some two or three hundred dollars. Subsequently he was asked why he had done this, and he answered that it was no one's business. From these circumstances it was argued that, especially as the prisoner had been discharged, and was most likely to wish an injury to his former employer, he was guilty of the charge.

Jeremiah John Stanton was charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. It was alleged that on the 28th of July he went to George W. Boyer, fruit merchant, in South Delaware avenue, from whom he had previously bought goods, and to whom he then owed a bill, and, stating that he had just purchased of S. S. Scattergood & Co. eight hogsheads of figs, bought a large quantity of bananas on credit, saying that he would pay both bills on the 4th of July, which were given him on the faith of this statement. When next seen he was making preparations for leaving the country.

The Judge said that the fact of his having represented that he had purchased the figs did not amount to a legal false pretense, for he may have purchased them on credit, and not have been the owner of them; and there was no evidence that this was not the fact. Being instructed that there was no case within the meaning of the law, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The same defendant and his wife were tried upon another bill, charging the same offense, which met with a like result.

Alexander Rea was tried upon a charge of cruelty to a horse, and was acquitted. The police officer who instituted the prosecution appeared before the Judge, and asked that some restraint should be put upon him before his discharge. Rea made some admissions, and the officer was allowed to give his version of the circumstances under which he made the arrest, which, together, presented the following state of facts. This man purchased for $10 a lame, short-winded horse, and hitched him to a heavily-laden cart, and finding him unable to draw it, he began to lash him most cruelly.

His Honor observed that if there had been no other evidence before him, the admission of Rea alone satisfied him that he had been guilty of an act of most unmitigated cruelty, which called for attention; an act which is frequently seen in our public streets, shocking our common sense and every feeling of humanity; a deed which, if committed in the streets of Constantinople, would have caused the perpetrator to have been taken before a magistrate and bastinadoed. But he would be more merciful than Rea had been, and would only require him to enter his own recognizance of $500 to be of good behaviour for six months.